

THE BRANDON MAIL.

VOL NO.

BRANDON MAN. THURSDAY APRIL 6, 1893.

FIVE CENTS



"We've Spotted You."

That's what the men say as they grab one of those wonderful \$10 Suits.

OUR JOB Suit and Pant counter are the biggest attraction in the city.

COME while the assortment is good.

50 pairs Tweed Pants, \$1.25.
new goods

50 cases New Nobby Spring HATS.

Boys Navy Serge Suits \$1.50.

MILLER & CO.
Mens' Outfitters.

BRANDON POST OFFICE.

Office Hours from 8 o'clock to 19 o'clock. Money Order Office Hours, from 10 to 16.

Postal Telegraphs are closed as follows:
For the East, daily, at 10:45 a.m.;
For the West, daily, except Wednesday, 8 a.m.;
For the South, daily, except Sundays at 12:45 a.m.;
on Saturday, 2 p.m.;
on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 2 p.m.;
Northern Pacific Railway, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 8:30 a.m.;
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J. C. KAVANAGH, POSTMASTER.

The English Dairy Salts.
Ashton & Higgin's



"EUREKA"

Are stronger and will go farther than any others known. 4 ounces of these standard brands will produce a better flavor in a pound of butter than 1 ounce of any other salt on the market. Try them. For sale by grocers generally.

JOSEPH WARD & CO., MONTREAL. THOMAS LEEMING & CO., MONTREAL. Canadian Agents for Ashton's salt; Canadian Agents for Higgin's Eureka.

Chambers & Frizzell,

FAMILY BUTCHERS,
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Dealers in all Kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats. Fish, Poultry and Game in Season.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TELEPHONE 212.

London and Canadian Loan & Agency Co., (Ltd.)

Manitoba Office, 195 Lombard Street, Winnipeg.

GEO. J. MAULSON, Local Manager.

MONEY TO LEND

—ON—

IMPROVED FARMS OR CITY PROPERTY.

At Lowest Current Rates of Interest. Expenses Moderate. Terms Easy.

MUNICIPAL AND SCHOOL DEBENTURES PURCHASED.

Choice Farms For Sale, Improved and Unimproved, Convenient to Railways, Churches and Schools.

A very small payment required down. Balance in instalments on Easy Terms, with Moderate interest.

Agents for the sale of Farm Lands and City Property belonging to the Ontario Bank. New Agents would do well to call and see our lists before locating.

DUNCAN W. SHAW, ATTORNEY, ROOM 3, DALY & COLDWELL'S BLOCK, P. O. BOX 132, BRANDON, MANITOBA.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The question of immigration was the subject for discussion at the meeting held on Saturday last. Minutes of last meeting were read and adopted. The Secy. announced that the annual Provincial meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at Brandon, June 27, to 29. He suggested that a committee be appointed.

Mr. Nichol said that it had been suggested that a picnic would be held at the close of the annual meeting.

Leech—Postlewaite. The committee be: Messrs. Percival, Nichol, Vantassel, Sinclair, and the secy., Mr. Leech.—Carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichol asked Mr. Sinclair to read his paper on immigration.

Mr. President and Gentleman:

Immigration at the present time is one of those subjects which is receiving not only the careful attention of cities and communities of our land, but also the attention of the very best men entrusted with the affairs of different nations or states. The success of the large immigration to the United States has been demonstrated, but for the last year or two, there has been a growing feeling against immigration, principally among the organisers and in organised labourers of the eastern States, and their reason has been, to reduce competition in labour. Their political men tell us that Immigration should be prohibited on social, moral and political grounds; while the New York Chamber of Commerce, calls on congress to enact speedy legislation against immigration, their excuse being the fear of cholera. Considering that their population is now estimated at nearly sixty-five millions and by their returns of 91 and 92 which shows that during these two years over one million emigrants arrived in this country. Of this million, English and Scotch only contributed about one fourth (1/4) Germany about the same, leaving one half which is principally supplied by Italy, Poland, and other European countries. Perhaps their proliifery reasons are good, as they get hundreds of thousands of a very undesirable class who never leave the large cities and are often a burden to the nation. In our Dominion things assume a different aspect, we have an agricultural country, a greater amount of vacant land and undeveloped territory waiting the right class. Their prohibition or restriction will undoubtedly prohibit us, and if we can get, from 50, to 100 thousand of the right class per annum which they will now refuse from countries such as Great Britain, Germany and Sweden, we have unlimited room for such men and money.

True, we cannot boast of our variations of climate and large manufacturing centres to the extent they can, but to those who desire to follow agriculture and make for themselves a desirable home among a contented and law abiding people, then our country takes first place. In making comparisons, I find the acquisition of land from the Queen and Government, as follows: agriculture land farms up to 100 acres at the rate of 60c. per acre, payable in five years or at the rate of 12c. per acre per annum. Personal residence required, from 160 to 1280, at the rate of \$3.80 per acre, personal residence or by agt., to speculators or more residence at the rate of \$5 per acre. Thus, you will see, speculators are not invited to Queenland. This above refers to their immigration policy of a few years ago and now suspended. We in Manitoba have been in the past discontented with our immigration returns, and rightly so, when we consider how thinly the population is scattered over the provinces. The disadvantages connected with country education where the teachers are employed to teach a few children, the expenses connected with same. Our industries are next to nil and why, because we have not enough of any one thing to warrant large capital and labour. Our cattle raising does not yet warrant frozen meat exportation, neither have we sufficient pork to encourage packing houses.

Denmark exports to Scotland and England ten million dollars worth of butter yearly. The Dominion of Canada sends \$440,000 worth Manitoba sends none, while the imports required by Great Britain is nearly 60 million dollars worth. Australia and New Zealand, over 10 thousand miles from the world's markets are large exporters of butter and frozen mutton, and yet we often hear it said that we are too far from the world's market; my opinion is that with the exception of wheat and oats we have not enough of any one thing to send and make it pay to the world's markets. If this is true, it is our duty to encourage immigration. In the past eastern papers and even members of parliament denounced and tried in every way to cut down the estimates for this the most important department of such vast undeveloped territory. When we consider that our natural increase is too small compared with our large country it is for us to do all we can to bring others here. Suppose 5,000 families settle in the Province yearly, they would require say 3 horses per family, or 15,000 horses, representing a money value of nearly \$2,000,000 to say nothing of cows, poultry, seed wheat, oats, which in many cases would be purchased from their neighbours, not only would this be all but many farmers who, at the present time are holding too much land through adverse circumstances would have an opportunity of disposing of their land for cash, they would then be in a position to turn around and pay cash for their machinery and goods and in this way farm on a smaller scale, and to better advantage. As the pros and cons of immigration has been discussed so much by the different papers of Canada. I would like to suggest something here which I believe is the duty of the farmers in this country to help us to

interest to take up as follows:

That this Institute appoint a committee to be assisted by another committee or through Secty's, of the different Institutes throughout Manitoba, to collect names of one or more successful farmers, natives, of say each country in England, Ireland, Scotland; each farmer giving a true report above his name, say including the following: number of years in the province; number of acres farmed, crops grown, quantity per acre, seasons, rearing of stock, price of some pieces of produce and clothing. The education, its facilities and advantages; Social life and church matters; these come among the question we often hear asked. The advantages of such a pamphlet would be that the reports by the different farmers who left the different countries would in this way bring confidence coming from men they formerly knew. They would have an opportunity of corresponding with the individual farmer, as well as the Secty. of Institutes and knowing that the pamphlet came from and under the auspices of the Farmers' Institute would in this way bring increased confidence. I believe if the Inst. take this matter up it would be the means of receiving, and disseminating the very best literature which would be followed by corresponding results. If it pays the Board of Trade of the different towns and cities to publish reports setting forth their industries imports, exports, annual increase of population, business openings, education, social and church advantages; it must also follow that those who leave their native land to follow agriculture would also feel grateful for the latest and best information before leaving that home, as many who come to Manitoba are neither practical nor theoretical farmers; you will at once see the advantage it would be to them. In Great Britain there are different classes of farmers, but we will divide them into their classes. The large or sheep farmer the practical or mixed farmer, and last the small farmer, or in Scotland is known as the Crofter, to all these such information as I have pointed out would be interesting and useful. Let this pamphlet be put into the hands of every individual farmer in Great Britain by mail. At present we get young men sons of merchants, clerks and mechanics who have little or no knowledge of farming, they in many cases get work but often less pay than they formerly received in the old country, the result is, they blame to country and farming, whereas they never consider their own inability and lack of farming experience others again have some money to start for themselves, without any knowledge of values which often ends in failure. By this pamphlet we could get at the practical and experience farmer with capital, who in a few words would take advantage of low grades and coarse grain in feeding stock thus requiring the steady or yearly services of young men, who at present leave us and go to the large cities to the south. Sometime ago I handed your Institute a letter from Mr. Fleming of Scotland regarding the yearly engagements of farm servants. During the winter months the different Institutes throughout Manitoba could assist in their work; good men being selected there. The Institutes would see that they were placed with responsible farmers here. As it is now, many good farmers get poor men, on the other hand good men fall into the employment of financially poor farmers. When we consider that the Dominion Government has 5,000 booking agents in Great Britain these I may say are store keepers who are agents for the different steamship lines in Great Britain. The government allows them \$1.25 per head for heads of families who they book through to Winnipeg, this being a special inducement to ship to Manitoba and the North West Territories preference to other countries. We also note that there are 26 agents working through the different states to the south of us including New York, New England and Washington states. The settlers from these states not only brings horses, cattle and implements, but valuable experience, it then remains for you gentlemen to show by some such pamphlet to men of some capital in the east and Great Britain that if they contemplate a charge, that we invite them not only to the best agriculture centre, but to where social and church life are of a high order and where education facilities are second to none. We must do this to keep in line with such countries as the following is taken from "A Queensland pamphlet a million acres open for selection in one district and where the stable crops are wheat, oranges, grapes, etc." Now gentlemen I nearly show this so that we may only look for our share of the immigration. This I am satisfied we are on the eve of getting, when we consider the active immigration policy pursued by our government, but do not expect less than our share, after finding that our youngest province has captured the gold medal in the World's Metropolis, for the best wheat the world can produce. While the colony of New Zealand in connection with the steamship line are offering very low rates and particularly to those who have capital with the intention of farming. Yet our steam shipping lines have raised the Immigrant rates 25 per cent. for the coming season. This some of them contend is necessary owing to the unprecedented increase cabin passengers for the World's Fair. We do not admit this seeing the Immigration season is over by the time the world's fair opens, and we should here condemn their action, at a time when the government are doing their best to settle these vacant lands. I have often thought that if paid the governments of Australia and New Zealand to charter sailing vessels to carry Immigrants to their colonies ten thousand miles, it would in a double measure pay our government, or at least to give it a trial. In carrying passengers to Canada the C.P.R. could use the same arguments as do the steamship comp'ys., but instead

of the carrying of seed grain free, Canada, until a few years ago, was not known among the farmers and working men of Great Britain to the extent that her commercial importance warranted; the reason, to a great extent was that the states of the republic to the south of us exported their wheat, flour, meat in great quantities many years before Canada had much to export, in this way the goods were called American. Recently however, we are becoming better known by our large shipments of beef and stockers which find their way to the stables of the best farmers of England and Scotland. Now that Canada is well and favourably known, and that our government are giving more attention and returning to a clear path of duty, it is the privilege of the farmers of Manitoba and the North-west, to show by word and pen that the future prosperity of this great country demands that these vacant lands be filled, seeing that our natural increase is to small to make the desired impression. In the past we must admit that our government gave more attention to the Trades Unions which were backed by some of our eastern leading papers, but they too have seen the error of their own contention in two ways: 1st: That the country had proved a wonderful success, and 2nd: That the manufacturers of the east had to increase their plant and men to keep up with the heavy order from the west and millions among them were hardly known, until the opening of the Great West by the C.P.R. If we could just carry or carry to the people of Great Britain—a synopsis as to the amount of country north of the North Saskatchewan comprising as it does over two million square miles, compared with the following great European countries: Austria, 240,000 sq. miles; France, 204,000; Great Britain, 121,000; Spain, 197,000. These five great European countries are less the 4 of North Saskatchewan. Manitoba considered a small province, but half the size of Great Britain, with a population only 168,000; if we were settled as close as Prince Edward Island, we would have over 3 million, and if populated as close as England and Wales, our population would be over 14 millions, just a few words here on colonization, I believe that with the depression in Great Britain and the absence of first class investments for the great amount of wealth now in the hands of the great manufacturers, who were the world's manufacturers, but the hostile tariff have driven thousands out of work, with such disruptions of trade, thousands unable to live. Our country has something to offer. Lands supplied by the government and C.P.R. at very low figures to responsible individuals societies or Cos., who in turn sell to their workmen, selected by them as industries; security would be asked for, and given on the land which would be first-class considering the improvement from year to year, with the natural increase in value. The prospects are as good now to farm as when you gentleman first started, but compare prices where you paid \$0 to \$500 for a team of horses, the farmer of today pays \$200 to \$300; where you paid 50¢ to 75¢ for seed oats and 75¢ to a \$1.00 for wheat, the farmer of today at his own door pays 25¢ to 50¢. Where you paid 20¢ to \$250 for a binder, the present price is 15¢ to \$175. Clothing, groceries corresponding low. Where the farmer of '92 had to pay wheat as high as 50 miles, the distance now rarely extends 5 to 12 miles; lumber wagons, buckboards, plows, infact every thing required by farmers. If you have lived and made a home comfortable under these conditions and circumstances, surely the advantage to the emigrant starting now must be more than encouraging, and looking the whole matter over carefully, I consider the farmer of '93 can do as much with \$2,000 as the farmer of '92 could with \$5,000; not only from the fact of prices, but our market facilities, I noticed by the Free Press of a few days ago, a very excellent report by Mr. Bedford on the work carried on by him at the Experimental Farm; it contains valuable information for the practical, as well as the theoretical farmer not only for this country but as a guide for intending settlers. Such a report should be a feature of your pamphlet.

Let me give you the agriculture produced together with the amount furnished by Canada during 1891, imported into Great Britain:

| | G. B. tables value. Can tables value. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Horses..... | \$ 2,122,459 \$ 156,254. |
| Cattle..... | 41,763,660 8,425,396. |
| Sheep..... | 3,226,673 344,405. |
| Swine..... | 8,804 75. |
| Butcher..... | 15,972,405 8,096. |
| Pork..... | 2,918,332 .49. |
| Bacon & Hams..... | 45,949,903 625,992. |
| Masts, canned..... | 9,188,593 277,959. |
| Cattle..... | 21,366,610 1,740. |
| Milk, all kinds..... | 1,245,370 3,670. |
| Lard..... | 8,570,915 1,862. |
| Tallow & stearne..... | 8,625,038 |
| Butter..... | 56,410,414 449,066. |
| Cheese..... | 23,434,796 2,941,373. |
| Poultry..... | 2,923,964 1,692. |
| Eggs..... | 17,135,133 83,589. |
| Wheat..... | 143,114,593 969,134. |
| Barley..... | 24,916,920 75,225. |
| Oats..... | 26,648,572 5,955. |
| Pea..... | 4,197,145 1,485,348. |
| Beans..... | 5,873,658 |
| Corn..... | 40,937,247 |
| Cornmeal..... | 193,401 |
| Flour..... | 45,566,450 851,912. |
| Potatoes..... | 5,824,543 1,400. |
| Apples..... | 5,032,119 1,235,244. |
| Total..... | 570,487,748 24,464,712. |

This you will see that all our imports from Canada to Great Britain amounted

House of Commons
The Great Sale.

I. R. STROME
GIVING
UP
BUSINESS

THE GREAT
Drop in Prices

Has brought thousands of dollars.

Talk about hard times; no one would think so to see the great bundles of goods passing out of our doors. Our store is daily thronged and thousands have taken advantage of the wonderful bargains we are giving. New goods are arriving daily and many now at the station. When our entire spring stock arrives we will have the biggest plums for the public that were ever offered in the city. Our assortment is not equalled in the city which is a known fact and as to elegance of stock styles, designs and values not surpassed in the province. Having the standing financially to have access to any market in the world places us in a position to underbid and undersell. Another large lot of fine printed flannels and all wool Chaffies have arrived bought below their value which we will sell cheaper than ever. Do not pay from 35c. to 60c. for goods than can be bought for so much less at the

Great Sale Store
OF I. R. STROME.

We will not only sell you just as cheap as any other merchant but we will sell you goods cheaper than any dealer in the city. Remember we are going to undersell for the next three months good heavy Flannelettes at much less than from 7 to 10c. per yard. One case of Black Henrietta's just to hand from Bradford, Eng., which are the biggest drive ever offered in the city. It will do you good to see them, lovely heavy good firm goods 46 inches wide at much less than from 45c. to 70 and 80c. per yard. Bargains away beyond the reach of any competitor in the city. We refrain from quoting prices as it would be the means of knocking competition almost into oblivion, but retiring from business we will look to our interest and reduce the stock as quick as possible hence the big sacrifice in price on every article in the store. New Hats, New Clothing, New Ties, Gents' Furnishings of all kinds. New Dress Goods, New Carpets and New House Furnishings of all kinds. Three Cases of New Hosiery, Gloves and Small Wares direct from Glasgow, Scotland, which will all be sacrificed. Come one and all and spend your money where you can get the largest quality of Goods for every dollar you spend. We will undersell.

I. R. Strome,
BRANDON.
All orders by mail will be carefully and promptly filled.

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, April 6, 1893.

The death of Mr. Jules Ferry, the late president of the senate, has removed from the arena of political life one of the most prominent figures in connection with the French Republic. He has had a very remarkable career, and is described as a man possessing the intellectual powers of a great statesman, of inflexible character, unwavering patriotism, courage and sterling integrity. This was testified to by his countrymen, as demonstrated by giving him a state funeral and by the eloquent orations delivered over the mortal remains of the dead statesman. M. Ribot, in the course of his eulogy, portrayed him as a man of mature and unerring judgment, having supreme contempt for underhand expedients in public and private life. He had that elevated disdain of malicious attacks from his opponents which made him a man worthy and qualified to direct the politics of his country. Having married a Protestant lady he adopted her religion as a compromise, as he himself put it, between the dogmatism of Roman Catholicism and the recklessness of free thought.

An account of a most remarkable journey, on snow-shoes, that savor more of a romance than of reality, comes to us from St. John's, Nfld. Mrs. Burgess, wife of Mr. Burgess, a member of the Newfoundland legislature, has just completed a journey of two hundred and thirty miles in company with her husband. Such afeat was never known to have been accomplished before, on that island, the entire distance being traversed in sixteen days. In their journey they encountered weather terrific in its severity, including several snow storms. Three nights they were protected from the storm by a temporary shelter made from boughs of trees. In crossing an arm of the sea, a distance of some eleven miles, their boat was caught in an ice field, and carried seaward. The boat leaked, and to save themselves from being swamped, they were compelled to stanch the seams with pieces of old rope and by the greatest possible exertion they succeeded in reaching land in safety. They were daily in the midst of what would appear to ordinary mortals, insurmountable difficulties, danger on every hand, but they persevered. Bays and streams covered with floating ice were crossed. Days were passed in wading through thick forest with what little path there was strewn with fallen trees. Such a wonderful undertaking, and successful performance, can hardly be realized, more especially by a woman. There is no doubt but her unprecedented sturdiness and power of endurance, under such trying circumstances, will be chronicled so as to immortalize her name as one of the heroines of the present generation.

The recent formation of a labor department by the British government is recognized as a guarantee that the interests of the workingmen will not be neglected. All parties in the state have come to look upon the working classes as an important factor in politics, who need to be conciliated, and who cannot be discarded by whatever party holds the reins of power. This new department, although it does not possess executive functions, still, for all practical purposes, it is as though the government had established a minister of labor. In order, however, to do effective work, it was considered prudent to keep it to a certain extent free from the influence of political bias. Similar organizations exist in other European nations, which have frequently interfered with beneficial results in the case of trade disputes and strikes, and as England is following, in this respect, in the footsteps of those who have tested the usefulness of such a board, it is to be hoped that like results will accrue in the interests of all who are connected with, and dependent upon, labor. There is no European nation in which the claims of the toiling multitude has received more attention within the last decade than in England. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, not long ago discussed a proposition by which the state should provide each laboring man with three acres and a cow, and more recently, he has championed a scheme to make a state provision against old age, by granting laborers a pension somewhat similar to that given to soldiers. On looking into the matter calmly, it must be admitted, that the man worn out at the loom, the mill, the mine or in the docks, should be considered at least of as much value to the state as the soldier, with this difference, that it directly profits more by the productive capacity of the workingman than by the destructive capacity of the soldier. If, at any rate, it recognizes its obligations on the one hand, there seems to be no valid reason why it should overlook them on the other.

N. Boyd, M. P., has been appointed government whip for the west at Ottawa.

The Esquimalt fort is to be made one of the strongest in the world. Canada's contribution towards the works will be a quarter of a million. The Imperial Government will furnish an armament consisting of three hundred beach-loading weapons, the expenditure for which will cost an enormous sum. When the Royal Marines or artillery are sent out "C" company will be withdrawn, probably disbanded, or the men drafted to "A" and "B" batteries. The Columbia garrison artillery ("Prior" brigade) will be increased to 550 strong.

WESTERN WORLD.

MANITOBA MATTERS—NORTHWEST
NUGGETS—COLUMBIA CRUMBS

Collected Carefully—Given Graciously.

DOMINION CITY.

The farmers of this district are busy cleaning their seed wheat for sowing in the spring.

A series of temperance lectures were conducted here recently by Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan in which great interest was taken by local folk.

OXBOW.

A branch of the Independent Order of Foresters is to be reorganized here by Mr. Card.

Several carloads of stock and other effects of settlers have arrived, more to follow. Hurrah for Oxbow.

A very successful concert was given here a few days ago, under the auspices of the I.O.O.F. The artists were all local and performed their parts faultlessly.

OAKVILLE.

A petition has been largely signed and forwarded to Ottawa asking the Postmaster-General to let us have our mail on Friday instead of Monday.

Land is booming around here at present. The price ranges from \$5 to \$400 per acre, the latter for town lots.

An exhibit of Manitoba wood is going from here to the World's Fair, in the shape of large oak and cotton wood blocks which are being prepared in the local sawmill.

MINNEWAKAN.

There is a little friction expected over the school question. The secretary-treasurer and trustees say they know the law, and are going to keep it.

A very interesting collection of articles are being got together here by Mr. Gould for the Chicago Exposition, amongst which will be two curious specimens of work by Mr. Parmenter, an overcoat and a cap made of the skins of water hens with the feathers intact.

CHATER.

The wheat market has terminated for this season.

The G. N. W. C. R. Y. has been snowed up to the inconvenience of many of our townfolk.

The question of tariff reform is being largely discussed here at present. Many assert that the construction of the Hudson Bay railway and a long stride in the direction of free trade, is necessary to reduce the depression in the farm produce market existing at present in this section of the country.

GLEICHEN.

Stock did fairly well during the winter, but as feed is getting scarce we are looking eagerly for the good weather.

The detachment of the N. W. M. P. located here were recently inspected and everything was found satisfactory by the commanding officer.

Major McGibbon has finished his inspection of the Blackfoot Indian reserve. He reports the condition of the Indians improving, and that most of them keep their houses tidy and clean. He has gone to MacLeod to inspect the Piegan and Blood Indians there.

CARNDUFFE.

Some additional buildings are to be erected.

Settlers and eleven carloads of effects have arrived here, also several horses for sale.

A number of Ontario men are expected to settle here during the coming summer.

The literary society brought a very successful year to a close recently by a social gathering. It afforded a means of pleasure, profit, enjoyment and instruction to the members during the winter months which was appreciated.

RESTON.

Collectors from the implement firms, pay this section of the country frequent visits.

Our wandering boys are coming back from the east where some of them wintered. They are in splendid condition.

The Pipestone Mutual Improvement association which is in a healthy and prosperous condition and a splendid educator, held its closing meeting for the season a few days ago.

A grist mill would be a great boon to this new town. Chopping is being done by Messrs. Hollinger by horse power. Evans steam chopping outfit is lying idle, owing to the scarcity of straw for fuel.

STRATHCLAIR.

Salt Lake school will soon remove to its summer quarters.

The postmaster has removed the post office to his new residence on Woodward avenue.

The Astor House stables has changed ownership recently. The present owner is Mr. A. Christie, lately of Minnedosa.

The Foresters intend giving the local branch of Minnedosa, an opportunity of displaying their capabilities before an audience of this town.

NESBITT.

A school has been opened here to train the young ideas how to shoot.

Mr. Benjamin Lines has been appointed to the position of postmaster here.

Business is somewhat dull at present, here. We are all longing for the spring which means better times.

A very enjoyable entertainment in the musical and literary line was furnished recently by local talent, which gave satisfaction to the audience.

We wont be happy until we get the bridge across the Souris river. It would undoubtedly be a great boon, and it is hoped that the government and the municipalities will undertake the responsibility of its erection jointly.

MOOSE JAW.

A number of settlers have come here and several others are expected to arrive shortly.

Business is brightening up very considerably. Several new buildings are to be erected this spring.

Efforts are being made to get the Dominion Government to establish a creamery here for the Northwest as it presents the best facilities of any place in the Territories for such an establishment, having plenty of water and the finest of pasture.

The annual meeting of the Board of Trade was held here on the 20th inst., when the same important business was transacted including the annual election of officers. It was decided that the whole Board should meet quarterly and the executive council the first Thursday in every month.

Arthur Richardson and John Burns were recently tried before the Magistrates on the charge of feloniously stealing a barrel of oil, and other articles of not much value. They were discharged as they there was no direct proof, and consequently not sufficient grounds for commitment.

WINNIPEG.

The improvement to the plant of the Ogilvie mill in Winnipeg, when complete, will place them in the position of being second to none in Canada.

It is rumored on what is considered very good authority that if the city water power scheme comes to a practical end, the Portage paper mills will remove their business to Winnipeg.

Steps are being taken to revive the interest at one time taken in baseball in this city, this season. It is thought it only needs a little working up to become popular again.

The real estate men say business is brisk. City property is in demand, with the view of building, and more farms have been sold so far this year, than for several years past.

The three new wells sunk in the west side of the city to 70 feet below the surface, give out, it is computed, about 10,000 gallons each per day, making a total of 30,000 for the three.

A very interesting debate came off on Friday evening amongst the members of the Winnipeg liberal club, the subject being, "Resolved, that it would be to the interest of Canada to abolish the senate."

Among the educational exhibits for the World's Fair there are some beautiful maps of the province. The whole appearance of the exhibit is very creditable not only in point of design but also on account of its artistic execution, and is sure to be very attractive.

The talented and popular little actress, Patti Rose, attracted large audiences to her plays, "Miss Dixie" and "Dolly Valentine," in the Bijou opera house during the week. She was supported by a strong company. The vocal and comedian features were especially prominent.

His Lordship, Bishop of Rupert's Land held a confirmation service in Holy Trinity on Wednesday evening last. The service was a very impressive one. Quite a number were confirmed to whom His Lordship delivered some words of wisdom and good council for their future guidance.

Our town park commissioners have decided to appropriate \$6,500, for the purchase of lands suitable for public parks, and \$2,000 for their maintenance.

The sum of \$10,000 is to be raised by taxation of half a mill on the dollar.

The ground around old Fort Garry is spoken of as one of the suitable pieces of land for the purpose.

The invitations issued by the Granite curling club to a large number of the élite of Winnipeg was well responded to on Tuesday evening. The greater majority were spectators. But some of the more daring paternosters donned the trenchers-blades and, although not probably the for ice years, many of them participated bravely along the edges out of the rush of danger. The gathering was voted a success.

"Whoever would have thought it," say some; "I knew it would come to that," say others. The announcement of the marriage of ex-major Pearson has given rise to the above observations. The happy event took place in Chicago a few days ago, Miss Emma Schmidt being the fortunate lady. The good wishes of Winnipeggers for long life and happy days are extended to Mr. and Mrs. Pearson in their new sphere of life.

SUNDRY PLACES.

The first issue of a new daily, to be called the Echo, is expected to appear at about 10 a.m. on Wednesday morning.

Messrs. Cameron and Ingles have started a business in Vancouver, under the title of the Perth (Scotland) Dry Works.

Mr. W. Bernier, of Montreal, writes to Major Taylor for information as to the prospects of starting a paint factory in Winnipeg.

Dr. George has decided to remove to Innisfail, and will practice his profession there. He will be the only practising physician between Calgary and Edmonton.

Mr. J. H. Millward, of Calgary, was the recipient of a very acceptable birthday present in the shape of the arrears of his pension from the United States Government, amounting to over \$1,000.

Mr. Brisbin, of the N.P.R., at Brandon, is making a collection of minerals, woods, nuts, fruits, clays, and grains, threshed out and in the straw, as well as all other products of the province. These will be sent to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Hon. Mr. Foster has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to amend the act relating to ocean steamships providing a change of terms for a steamship service between Vancouver and Australia. Previous legislation gave \$25,000 for a fortnightly steamer. Mr. Foster now proposes that the service shall be monthly and the subsidy in proportion.

During the debate on the interior estimates Mr. Daly reviewed the efforts made in the older provinces, in the United States and in Europe to divert emigration to Manitoba and the Northwest since the transfer of the immigration work to his department. He regarded the outlook as very encouraging. He said that he had decided to abandon the plan of the agricultural department in collecting a list of immigrants arriving as the record was unreliable. In order to obtain correct information he proposed to prepare returns from land entries.

The Herald office at Monreal has been badly burned.

The tongue sandwich ought to have a telling effect on a man's appetite.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Patient—"What do you think of a warmer climate for me, doctor?" Doctor—"My dear man, that's just what I'm trying to save you from."—Truth.

Thos. Jocks, honorary chief of the Inquisitorial tribe at Caughnawaga, is dead, aged 61.

He was a member of the contracting firm of Jocks, Broder & Deloraine, and was well-known throughout Canada. He left \$100,000.

The managers of the American Sabbath Union announce that they will resist to the end all efforts to open the World's Fair on Sunday, and that if there be any secret evasion they will lead in a national protest, the moral effect of which must work serious disaster to the exposed work of its composer.

The ground plan is printed here, not to be copied or adopted, but simply to furnish

MENNOMITES ARE FREE.

THE MANITOBA COLONY PAY THEIR LOAN IN FULL.

Nine Hundred Mennomites Entered the Province During Last Year.

An interesting portion of the annual report of the department of the interior is that relating to the loan to the Mennomites settlers in Manitoba. The report reads:

"Early in 1872, shortly after the transfer of the Northwest to Canada, when the government were looking abroad for settlers to turn our great inheritance of prairie into practical use as a field for settlement, attention was called to the fact that an isolated people in Russia, the German Mennomites, a race of farmers, were casting their eyes to the far west, looking for just such a place as we had to offer. It was decided that the whole Board should meet quarterly and the executive council the first Thursday in every month.

Arthur Richardson and John Burns were recently tried before the Magistrates on the charge of feloniously stealing a barrel of oil, and other articles of not much value. They were discharged as they there was no direct proof, and consequently not sufficient grounds for commitment.

An agent was sent to Russia to confer with these people, and they were requested to send delegates to Manitoba, persons from among themselves in whom they had confidence, to see the country and to judge of its resources. This they did in 1872 and in 1873, with the result that in 1874 a large number of families came out and settled in what is known as the eastern reserve, southeast of Winnipeg. These were fairly well supplied with money, and therefore able to settle without assistance, but there were hundreds of others desirous of following who were deterred from the fear of being stranded in a strange country without the means of setting on the lands. At this juncture the Waterloo colony was formed, consisting of 150 well-to-do Canadian farmers of German extraction in the country of Waterloo, Ont., who offered themselves and their farms to the government as security for the repayment of any money which the government might be pleased to advance by way of a loan to these people, to assist them in settling in Manitoba. On the strength of this security, the government advanced a principal sum of \$96,400, on the understanding that no part of either the principal or the interest was to be collected until the Mennomites to whom the advance was made had been able to get a fair start in their new homes. This branch of the Mennomite colony settled in townships immediately north of the International boundary, lying between the Red River on the east, and the Pembina mountain on the west. At that time it was a treeless prairie, rich, with the exception of timber, in every thing which contributes to make agriculture and contributes to the settlement. The settlement of the Waterloo colony was made in 1875 and for the first few years the land brought under cultivation was small, the labor in preparing shelter for the winter and the difficulty in getting supplies of all kinds being very great.

The first year's crop was injured by grasshoppers, and the two or three subsequent crops by excessive rains, but the people never lost heart. Each year saw new additions to their numbers, and a larger area under cultivation. The villages increased in size and numbers, they built roads and bridges, and generally each year witnessed such an advance compared with the previous year that to-day what was seventeen years ago a treeless prairie without a solitary settler, is now at the most thickly populated piece of farming country in the whole Northwest. Not only is it so, it is thickly settled, but it has begun to extend to the north. The necessary buildings should be moved to the section lines. If the same is on a section corner, the barn should be as far as possible from both roads. A glance at the accompanying cut shows what might be done. The barn is not only removed from both roads, but the location being the northwest corner of the section, it is also placed obliquely to the section lines, so as to give better access from the house and more shelter to the barnyard.

A similar mistake is the location of the dwelling too close to the road. The dwelling ought to be the principal object of the view from the sidewalk, but it should not be too close to the latter. The distance ought to be over sixty feet, and might be two or three times as much. In the cut, which represents a house of modest dimensions, it is just eighty feet.

Another mistake is made in the planting of too many trees in the foreground, and too few in the rear. The foreground should contain but few trees, and these should be trimmed up to the height of twelve or more feet. The most perfect trees should be planted here. The background, however, should be formed by a dense wall of foliage, tall trees behind, evergreens and flowering bushes in front. On the two sides the tree belt should be comparatively lower and less dense, with an expansion of greenward on one or on both sides of the dwelling. Privet hedges—not Osage orange or cedar—may be introduced as indicated in the plan.

Another mistake is the planting of trees in rows. This is admissible along the road.

A—Dwelling, with front and rear porch. B—Barn, with sheds on two sides. C and D—Cribs, with passage for teams. E—Fence. F—Vegetable garden. G—Horse corral. H—Outhouse. I—Dog-kennel. J—Windmill and water-tank. K—Yard for milk cows. L—Road.

The squares measure approximately twenty feet, and are to suit the eye in comparative distances. The spaces on the northwest side of the barn are reserved for pens and stacks.

the road, or along a straight hedge, but nowhere else. All trees should be planted in groups or belts. Those that grow tallest should be placed in the middle, and those that grow less tall, around the others. Characteristic shrubs and low trees should form the edges of all groups. It is better, too, to plant three or more trees or shrubs of the same variety together than to produce a chaotic mixture of all kinds of forms in a small space. Variety is pleasing, but chaos is not.

Another mistake is made by trimming the evergreens into geometrical forms, or by cutting off the lower branches. Dense groups of evergreens, of cedars, Austrian pines, and Scotch pines are very effective lawn ornaments, but they must be kept low to get plenty of sunlight or they will lose their most pleasing characteristics in a very short time.

Another mistake is often made by placing the flowers annuals and perennials all over the lawn. To be effective landscape features, these, like the trees, must be massed together in beds or groups. One large, well-kept flower bed, in the middle of the foreground, is sufficient to furnish all the bright crimson, white, or blue that is required to offset the predominating green. Besides, the lawn can be mowed more easily when the masses are used upon the unbroken surfaces.

Another mistake is made in constructing high front fences, or miniature mountains and diminutive ponds, or by lining the walks and flower beds with shells, bricks, or other material of this character.

Nature shows no such foolish bric-a-brac work in its grand scenery, and we must go to her for examples if we would succeed.

That is landscape, be it a large public park or a modest home lot, looks best that looks most natural and conceals best the careful work of its composer.

The ground plan is printed here, not to be copied or adopted, but simply to furnish

THE HOME LANDSCAPE.

SOME EXPLICIT DIRECTIONS FOR ITS IMPROVEMENT.

A Few Mistakes Usually Made in Laying Out the Home Grounds—Some Which Should be Particularly Avoided—A Plan and Its Explanation.

The scene has arrived when the men and his family are seriously engaged in laying out the remaining work. Hundreds of questions arise as to what might possibly be undertaken in field, garden, orchard, and what for want of time or means must necessarily be deferred for another year. It is as impossible for the farmer to do everything that ought to be done as it is for a business man or a professional, yet there are some things that require only a proper start at the right time and they will gradually work out their own future. These should not be delayed again, as they were last year. A tree once planted will require very little work from its owner for a lifetime, and a lawn well laid out and seeded will without much care be a thing of beauty always.

Many would undoubtedly plant shade trees and command the admiration of their neighbors if they knew what to do. If they would consult the proper books and periodicals, or visit tastefully arranged grounds, with a view of observing the mysteries of landscape art they would soon discover that there are but few principles to be learned. The art of laying out small lots or grounds is not so complex but that every one who will make an effort can be successful.

It is not possible within the space of a short article to present these principles in detail, or even state them, but attention can be drawn to a few mistakes which are frequently made, and might be easily avoided.

It has been stated by writers on aesthetics that beauty can be defined as the result of an absence of deformity and unnatural associations.

The first and most important portion of the annual report of the department of the interior is that relating to the loan to the Mennomites settlers in Manitoba. The report reads:

"Early in 1872, shortly after the transfer of the Northwest to Canada, when the government were looking abroad for settlers to turn our great inheritance of prairie into practical use as a field for settlement, attention was called to the fact that an isolated people in Russia, the German Mennomites, a race of farmers, were casting their eyes to the far west, looking for just such a place as we had to offer. It was decided that the whole Board should meet quarterly and the executive council the first Thursday in every month.

Arthur Richardson and John Burns were recently tried before the Magistrates on the charge of feloniously stealing a barrel of oil, and other articles of not much value. They were discharged as



ABOUT SHINING LIGHT.

THE HANDSOME IMPORTED YORKSHIRE COACH STALLION.

A Vivid Description of His Good Points—
A Wonderful Record in the Prize Ring
For Himself and Progeny—Twice a Sweepstakes Winner.

The horse that is portrayed upon our page in this issue, says the London Farmer's Advocate is one of the best specimens of the popular breed to which he belongs. Those who have watched the show ring in the carriage class, will find him listed in the carriage class, which is open to all breeds of horses as long as they comply with the standard in height, it has been animals of the Yorkshire Coach and Cleveland Bay type that have won the principal prizes. The length of time that these breeds have been established has made them wonderfully prepotent, and therefore they impress upon their progeny the good qualities for which they have so long been held in repute. Therefore colts and fillies that have one, or better still, two crosses of this breeding are hardly distinguishable in appearance from the imported animals.

Shining Light is one of the handsomest horses in America. He has a grandly formed neck and head, immense style, and various odds and ends, and the outcome is a nondescript article of furniture, with the packing box, which miraculously happens to be just the right size.

This is the key to the situation in the making of "home-brewed" furniture—the packing-box that is always the right size. This is what comes to pass in some people's hands, and the result is crowded with success, while with others it is so obviously a packing box, in spite of pink slesia and muslin lace, that the result is failure.

The feminine idea of finance is not always "up to the mark." A woman spends a dollar or two for mignonette, 75 cents for a "luncheon," and so forth, and some odd dimes for gimp and tacks and various odds and ends, and the outcome is a nondescript article of furniture, with the packing box showing plainly through all the ribbons and ruffles.

With a little more money added a new article could be purchased, for furniture is marvelously cheap now.

Don't be deluded by the seductive directions for home-made gifts that are appearing in the newspapers at this season, the home-made things of beauty that remain joys forever may be counted on the fingers of one hand. They come tripping forth from their hiding places every year, well disguised it may be, but you soon recognize them. First come the cotton flannel table cloths, with a careless spray of will roses across the end or side or down the middle. The location of the roses may be changed from year to year, but the cotton flannel remains unbroken by time and is always supposed to look like plush by persons of a highly imaginative temperament, and the roses always remain wild and careless, as though thrown down heedlessly upon the ribbons and ruffles.

Of late denim, both blue and brown, is a close second to cotton flannel. It is supposed to look like Oriental stuff—it certainly smells like it.

There is positively no limit to the possibilities of denim. From a Worth costume to the covering for a shoe-box, denim stands unrivaled. Daisies, too, are formidable rivals of wild roses. These are always "strewn" across the cloth. And oh, the exquisite creations we can make—according to the aptitudes of deniers—architecture—but of old, frayed jeans and little scraps of yellowed silk that every one has seen and varied assortments of Every species can be transformed into lovely tables and cabinets that look like quaint carving. "Quaint" indeed!

There are, too, the ornamental paper-holders of pasteboard, rice and gilding that look so firm in the illustrations, but which "wobble" and turn somersaults in the most clownish fashion when put to actual use. Umbrella-stands of pasteboard, covered with ruffled muslin and lace, will not command themselves to a practical housekeeper, but they and their kind may prove quickands, luring young wives to destruction.

Where Girls Often Err.

Rejected lovers may find consolation from the knowledge that most of the cleverest and handsomest men have been refused; and they have, nevertheless, managed to live on and win fame and fortune. Shakespeare is generally credited with considerable knowledge of humanity and its ways, and he describes Romeo, the prince of lovers, as being rejected by the fair Rosalind only just before Juliet fell in love with him. A certain John Scott once proposed to a Miss Allgood. While smarting from her disdain, he happened to enter a village church during divine service, and there, for the first time, he saw the pretty Miss Surtees. He wooed her, and, as her father would have nothing to say to him, induced her to elope, and thus though three wealthy suitors were already at her feet. John Scott lived to be Earl of Eldon and lord high chancellor, and never regretted the day Miss Allgood rejected him. Byrd was refused several times. He proposed to Miss Milbanke, a great heiress, and was rejected, though the lady expressed a wish to correspond with him. He then proposed to another lady, and his suit was rejected, too. Nothing daunted, he renewed his proposal to Miss Milbanke, and this time received a very flattering acceptance. They lived together, however, very unhappily. One of the most persistent suitors who ever proposed and was rejected was the eccentric Cruden, compiler of the concordance to the bible. Miss Abney, who had inherited a large fortune, was the subject of his attentions. For months and months he pestered her with calls and letters. When she left home he had papers printed, which he distributed in various places of worship, asking the congregation to pray for her safe return, and when she returned home he issued others asking the worshippers to return that. Miss Abney never became Mrs. Cruden.

It's English. You Know.



A hat shown in London with a brim board-like flatness and astonishing width is made of pale gray felt. The crown is very low. On one side a couple of velvet loops are fastened with a jewelled buckle and two long gray ostrich plumes curl towards the back.

Go Slow.

Customer—Look here, I haven't had these trousers a week and they bag at the knees.

Tailor—That is not my fault, sir; you shouldn't be so ardent in your proposals.—Clother and Furnisher.

Out-of-Door Exercise.
E. P. Smith says, in the American Cultrator: If one has plenty of barnyard room the animals should be turned loose in it in the day-time all through the winter, or even a field that is near at hand, confining them in the barn or under some shelter at night. It is a great mistake to shut the cows up in winter and make them weak and tender. They will eat less hay and require less feed if permitted to roam around the fields during the pleasant days. They can do no

THE USE OF THATCHES.

HOLLISTER SAGE SUGGESTS A RETURN TO THESE HOMEMADE ROOFS.

A Roof Which in England and Scotland Is as Durable as Shingles and Which Costs Much Less—How the Work is Done.

Every few years there is an expense for farm roofs of some sort for the old homestead, and it is becoming monotonous. Recently I spent over \$100 for shingles. Roofs bring a greater average annual expense to farmers all over the country than most are aware of. Shingles are not as cheap as wood or as good material as formerly, paper is short-lived and linoleum and slate are so expensive that many cannot afford either. These factors coupled with what I know of roofs in England and Scotland have set me thinking. Over a large part of rural Europe the roof of straw thatch is as common and evidently as durable as the average American shingles. It is applied by the owner, or tenant frequently, with no expense aside from the time and material—straw and twine—usually produced on the farm. A question forces itself upon me: Why is not this by-product of our grain fields utilized to some extent for roofing, at least on smaller, obscure farm buildings? Would it not do for outhouses, garages, smoke-houses and similar buildings? For hen houses it might not be desirable, because liable to harboring vermin, but this tendency could be controlled by saturating it from below with carbonized lime wash, using a force pump. Even those who have never seen thatching know how surely rain runs off the roof of a well-covered stack and how little a well-covered stack and how little a well-

cured thatch costs.

IT WILL Cure That Cough, Heal Your Lungs, Put Flesh On Your Bones, Prevent Consumption.

SMALL & LARGE BOTTLES 50c. & \$1.00.

IT IS VERY PLEASANT TO TAKE.

Ask for and be sure you get the "D. & L. Emulsion."



SHUTTLE AND THATCHED ROOF.
made cock of hay is wet by heavy storms. Reeds and rushes are also sometimes employed for roofs. Could the use of thatching be extended in this instance its value might be acknowledged. To lay it is a simple art, requiring no more skill than that of a carpenter. After the first two hours of effort, the work will seem more easy and rapid. The essentials are straight, hand-thrashed straw, binder twine and a shuttle made of oak or hickory, six inches long, an inch and a half wide and one-eighth of an inch thick. The shape of the shuttle, and also a crude sketch of a building being thatched, are shown in cut. Furring strips are nailed to the rafters for shingles, and a cord firmly nailed to the end of each. I say "firmly nailed," because if it should loosen, the straw it holds will soon slip down and be at the mercy of the wind, when a bad leak will appear; and it is nothing like shingling, is it?

The straw is laid and bound to its place in small bundles—the smaller the better—the twine being wound on the shuttle. A little practice will enable the Thatcher to flatten and spread each bundle so no cracks will show in the roof. After the cord is put over the straw and under the furring strip, and while it is being held very tight, the straw is forcibly crowded up against the last bundle placed, that the roof may be firm and hard. It is well to secure the binder twine at intervals of one foot on the furring strip, by winding it around a shingle nail and driving it into the wood. None but clean straw is suitable on account of rats and mice. It will be stiff and strong it may be exposed to the weather in eight or ten lengths, but each length straw will not bear the strain unless in six or seven inches long. A steep pitch is desirable, and wide, over-hanging gables will give a pretty appearance to the smallest thatched building. The straw is here, How are your roofs?—Hollister Sage, in Rural New Yorker.

Her Sacrifice for a Hit.

THIS IS THE UNIVERSAL TEST: MOST of those who have suffered from CHRONIC BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, OR ANY FORM OF WANTING DISEASES, often they have tried SCOTT'S EMULSION.

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES OF Lime and Soda.

IT IS ALMOST AS PALATABLE AS MILK. IT IS A WONDERFUL FLESH PRODUCER. It is used and endorsed by Physicians. Avoid all imitations or substitutions. Sold by Druggists at 50c. & \$1.00.

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missioner, B.R.,

HARTNEY, MAN

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THOMAS THOMPSON.

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE

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GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE

BRANDON MAIL.

THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1893.

MORE INFORMATION.

We are now in a position to answer more freely that letter of Mr. Alex. B. in our last issue, as to the prices of implements on both sides of the line. On the issue of the 9th of March of The Implement News Magazine, published in Chicago, we believe, a report of a meeting of retail dealers held in La Harpe, Ills., was given, and that report says that the fixed prices of implements to the farmers the coming season as follows:

12 Inch able, ship breaker, wood beam \$11; 14 inch do do, \$13. Now the very lowest that Cockshot will take in Winnipeg, from dealers mind you, for his 12 plow is \$12 and \$15 respectively. That American association fixed the prices of 12 and 14 inch gang plows at \$83 and \$85 respectively, while we believe the farmers of this country are charged \$85 and \$90 for the same, but if they know themselves. The prices of McCormick and Dearing binders was to be over there, \$130 cash and \$135 on time, and sulky plows \$82. The prices for twine were fixed at: Sisal, 10¢; Standard, 11¢, and Manila, 13. Wagons were placed at \$55. These prices can be relied on, and our farmers can make a comparison as they like. Of course an allowance must be made for the extra freight here. We purpose to make our comparison more complete, getting exact prices from North Dakota, in a few days and will publish them as we get them. As we have often said before the true Canadian should endeavor to keep Canadian money at home as far as possible, but he should never rest content with any condition of things that makes him pay more for Canadian goods than his American competitor has to pay for similar goods across the lines.

Another thing the North-west farmer has just grounds to complain of is the difference between cash and credit prices, when interest is charged on the latter. In every case the interest ought to be an equivalent for the delay in payment, there ought not to be two equivalents asked, one an extra price and the other a solid rate of interest for the delay in payment.

MR. BRAITHWAITE.

According to the Carberry Express, our mutual friend, Mr. Braithwaite, got himself into a peck of trouble at a meeting at Carberry. There is no denying the fact that a little learning is dangerous weapon in the hands of some men. If Mr. B. would confine himself in his addresses and papers to those matters he has real knowledge of instead of branching off into political depths in which he is lost, he would do much better. He says if the C. P. R. does not reduce its freight rates the public should use more drastic means to shut off its wind, and yet he never suggests the shutting off of the wind of Greenway & Co. that paid out \$550,000 for getting the competition in rates which he (B.) now says the country wants. Mr. B. stated that Sir Charles Tupper asked the Imperial Government to put a duty of 5 cents a bushel on imported wheat. In a few minutes after he apologized to a questioner, and said he had no assurance of that. What he had seen, however, was that Tupper wanted a 5% preferential tariff in favor of the British Colonies. We do not think philosophy like this will ever elect Mr. B. to the Canadian House of Commons.

It is understood that an effort is being made to establish a Conservative daily in Winnipeg. There is no questioning the fact a decided majority of the inhabitants of Manitoba and the North-west are Conservatives, and they should have an organ; but that organ to succeed financially must reflect their views, and not those of outsiders. At the present there is a well founded conviction that the people of the whole North-west are burdened with rail way freights, are burdened with merchandise the farmers exclusively use, while those of Manitoba are clamoring for an opportunity to get a fair means to express their opinions and rid themselves of a gross deception of a Local government. Any Conservative, or other paper, for that matter, that makes the cause of the people its own, in these respects, must have a good general support from the whole country. If, however, it is the intention of the promoters of that enterprise to have the new organ defend the present Ottawa tariff and justify the present freight rates their venture will end in disaster as surely as it is begun. There are no doubt scores of extremes in this country—men who will not be satisfied with the reformers in these respects that can be made without doing injustice to other sections of the country, but we do not believe they constitute the majority. The majority is reasonable in its demands, and our advice to the government is to give that majority its ear.

TORONTO, May 20.—The Globe says of the coming Liberal convention: "The

choice of place seems to be between Montreal and Toronto. Both are centrally situated and in other respects convenient for a large body of delegates. The event will probably be fixed for the early part of June. So far as policy concerned it is likely the main subject for consideration at the convention will be the best means of lightening the taxation of the country and removing the burdens from the trade, agriculture and manufacturing industries. The discussions, we expect, will be free and untrammeled, and it is as we hope, an agreement shall be reached upon these questions referred to, it will be because the great body of Liberals throughout Canada are substantially agreed upon remedies required, and because their opinion will be fairly represented at the convention. With an attractive leadership, sound and popular policy and strong organization the Liberals may look forward to the next campaign with the brightest hopes."

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The Mail recommended this very thing over three years ago. We are aware the statement would be made if undertaken, that it would interfere with commercial business, but when those interfered with would be numerically very few compared with those to be benefited, the necessities could readily suggest a remedy.

The Carberry News says that Mr. Lyons M. P. P. voted for a continuance of a heavy duty on agricultural implements. This is the first time THE MAIL ever knew Mr. Lyons was a representative at the Ottawa House. We know he was a representative at Winnipeg, but we never before knew the Greenway Government had the power to remove the duties on implements. Will the News kindly tell us when it was that Greenway & Co became possessed of that power.

THE ELEVATOR PROJECT.

A meeting of farmers took place in the City Hall on Thursday last, for the purpose of discussing the necessity of establishing a farmers' elevator at that point. Mr. Postlethwaite took the chair. Mr. Wilson was appointed secretary. Mr. Postlethwaite said: It was decided at a meeting held north of this by the Patrons that a meeting should be called here and if it was in favour of the project an elevator should be built or bought here. He had written to the management of the Farmers' elevator at Portage la Prairie and had received from them some information which he would place before the meeting. The gross receipts from all sources of the elevator there had been \$10,792.73. The net profit after all expenses had been paid was \$5,466. It was the intention of the management to build a mill which would cost \$15,000 there, present property at the Portage had cost \$21,000 and it is valued at \$42,000.

The mill at Alexander had earned a dividend of 20% after all the working expenses had been paid.

Mr. Middleton spoke of having tried to get up an elevator six years ago. He was greatly in favour of having one.

Mr. Henry Nichel spoke of the successful manner in which the Portage la Prairie one, and the one at Alexander had been handled, and the profits had all gone into the farmers' pockets.

Robert Smith of Chaster spoke of the Farmers' elevator built at Chaster; the farmers gave their notes, but when they became due they failed to meet them, the consequence was it was a failure.

Mr. Walker spoke of what he knew of the elevator at the Portage, and impressed on the meeting the necessity of one man—one vote—so that it would be a bona fide farmers' institution.

Mr. Wilson said he had a conversation with Mr. McCrae, that gentleman had suggested that an elevator and mill combined, which would cost \$8,000 should be built by the farmers.

Mr. Duran: Had little or no complaint against the elevators. Farmers should be more careful in leasing. He was, however, in favor of an elevator and a mill also. He thought it would be a good thing to take the sense of the meeting on the subject.

Mr. Leech spoke in favour of the motion, and also of the benefit the farmers would derive from an elevator. He gave his experience of shipping grain to Ontario and the success he had made of it.

Mr. Percival was also in favour of building an elevator. He would strongly advise that the stock should be taken up as all business stock, so much in investment etc.

Mr. Gray: Would like to know how much money this would cost.

Mr. Postlethwaite said it all depended on the size.

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Mr. Middleton: That it is the opinion of this meeting that it is

desirable to build or purchase an elevator in the city of Brandon. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Nichol: Mr. Percival: That a committee be appointed to enquire into the working of farmers' elevators, which have been in operation, and to report at an adjourned meeting. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Doran: Mr. Middleton: That a vote of thanks be given to the chairman. Carried unanimously.

Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites cures all throat and lung troubles.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

Continued from First Page.

to only 24 millions out of a total of 570, and 21 of this 24 millions is made up from cattle, cheese, Peas and apples; so outside of these articles we only sent them three million dollars worth. In conclusion just a word as to our outlet. The Hudson Bay Railway as probably the most important railway enterprise, not only to us who are here located, but to those level headed farmers of G. B., knowing as they do, from a geographical stand point that we must for many years be an exporting country; we have not less faith in this enterprise, but the manipulators evidently have not been so successful in materializing, yet we believe before force of circumstance will show to the capitalists from governments that by having Immigrants taken on board at Liverpool, Glasgow and London, landing them right in the heart of our Dominion would materially promote and encourage the rapid filling up and development of Manitoba and the North West.

J. C. SINCLAIR,

Brandon, April 1st, 1893.

Mr. Nichol called on Mr. Postlethwaite to read his paper on the same subject. Will appear next issue.

Mr. Postlethwaite in a few remarks, before reading his paper, said: Few things have done us more harm than the immigration literature that has been distributed everywhere. Manitoba has many advantages and also many disadvantages.

Mr. Nichol then called on Mr. Melville Roddick to read his paper on the same subject. Will appear next issue.

Mr. Cummings: Here in Brandon we have seen wheat sold for less than the price of bran. We mortgage our farms to build roads. They complain about farmers' boys taking no interest in the farm. Why should they? We have no capital; we are mortgaging our farms to get immigration. The other day I was talking to a factor implement agent, and he told me that trains had arrived with 70 cars, each car valued at \$1,000. What was the good of this, only \$70,000 worth of property to be mortgaged.

Rev. Mr. Roddick: I have been highly pleased with the papers read to-day, and also with the remarks made by Mr. Cummings. Our country is fine one. I have not lost faith in it, but there are serious difficulties in the expensive mode of living. Unless settlers have a large amount of capital, they get discouraged and leave. Nearly everything we consume is brought several thousand miles, and the same distance to export. Certainly would not ask any man to come to this land under present conditions. I would be loath and reluctant to do so.

Mr. Doran: We have had the pleasure of hearing the best papers read to-day in this Institute. I take the same stand that Mr. Middleton and Mr. Melville Roddick have taken. I would advise no man to come here. We pay men to travel and tell outragous lies for us as immigration agents. I do not wish to detract from the country. I have confidence in it if we are relieved of our burdens. Our immigration policy is a bad one. Let us try to possible to tell the truth about the country and do away with a large number of our present useless agents.

Mr. Kester: I believe all the immigration agents should be dismissed with. In all parts of the country there is great dissatisfaction with them. Let us do away with all agents, implement agents into the bargain.

Mr. Middleton: The great thing is to satisfy the present inhabitants, and then they will be the best immigration agents.

John E. Smith: Look of our immigration agents, McMillan, Pillings & Co., they were all failures as farmers. These men got appointed because they shouted the loudest at some political meeting.

Our representatives what have they done for us? Nothing. T. M. Daly has promised us lots, but what has he done?

Mr. Postlethwaite: Mr. Wilson: That we the members of the Brandon Farmers' Institute after full discussion on our immigration policy most respectfully submit that it would greatly aid the accomplishing of the object aimed at, if such relief was given the present settlers, to aid them to carry on their respective businesses with profit, and that until this be done we cannot endorse any immigration scheme that absorbs so much of our national revenue. Such relief to be afforded by large reduction on freight rates, and abolition of duties on all articles which bear unduly on the farming class.

That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Minister of immigration, both Provincial and Dominion—Carried.

Mr. Leech: Mr. Sinclair: That in the opinion of this meeting the best immigration policy is that that tends to the improvement of the present settlers—Lost.

Roddick-Doran: That a vote of thanks be given to the newspaper and the reporters for the very faithful and good reports of the meetings—Lost.

The discussion at the next meeting, which will be called by the president sometime in May, or early in June, will be "Real estate vs Capital." The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Gray: Would like to know how much money this would cost.

Mr. Postlethwaite said it all depended on the size.

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desirable to build or purchase an elevator in the city of Brandon. Carried unanimously.

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Milburn's Cod Liver Oil Emulsion with Wild Cherry and Hypophosphites cures all throat and lung troubles.

Continued from First Page.

It is very important in this age of vast material progress that a remedy be pleasing to the taste and to the eye, easily taken, acceptable to the stomach and healthy in its nature and effects. Possessing these qualities, Syrup of Fig is the one perfect laxative and most gentle diuretic known.

Diseases of the Chest and Lungs.

These diseases are too well known to require any description. How many thousands are carried every year to the silent grave by that dreadful scourge, consumption, which always commences with a slight cough. Keep the blood pure and healthy by taking a few doses of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, each week, and disease of any kind is impossible. All medicine dealers sell Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills.

RICE PLUM PUDDING.

THIS delicious confection is nicely calculated to produce dyspepsia, heartburn, biliary troubles and headache. Buckoo Blood Bitters is equally well calculated to cure these troubles and has proved its powers in hundreds of cases. B. B. regulates and purifies the entire system.

1892, "The Cream of the Havana Crop."

"La Cadena" and "La Flora" brands of cigars are undoubtedly superior in quality and considerably lower in price than any brand imported. Prejudiced smokers will not admit to this to be the case. The connoisseur knows it. S. Davis & Sons, Montreal.

Dec. 22, '92.

Pipe Smokers.

You may be satisfied with the brands of tobacco you have been using for years. Grant it: that you are satisfied.

As there is always room for improvement, we ask you to try our Old Chum Plug, or cut smoking tobacco, and we believe you will be better satisfied. In any case a trial won't hurt you. Don't delay upon the order of buying, but buy at once.

Aug. 18 ad.

THE BRANDON BOOT CO.

JOHN MORRIS, Prop.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF

Valuable Farm Property

Under and by virtue of the Power of Sale contained in two certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction by W. H. Morris, Esq., at his Auction Rooms in the City of Brandon on Tuesday the Eighteenth day of April, 1893, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon, the following properties:

Parcel No. 1. The south east quarter of section ten (10) in township ten (10) and range twenty (20) west of the principal meridian according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Province of Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less. This land is about nine miles north of Uster. One acre is about two miles from the river, and there are good farm buildings on the premises. This land is under the Real Property Act. The property will be put up subject to a reserve of \$100.

Parcel No. 2. In the south east corner of section (11) in township twelve (12) and range eighteen (18) west of the principal meridian according to the Dominion Government Survey of the Province of Manitoba, containing one hundred and sixty (160) acres more or less. This land is about nine miles north of Uster. One acre is about two miles from the river, and there are good farm buildings on the premises. This land is under the Real Property Act. The property will be put up subject to a reserve of \$100.

Terms: cash at time of sale, balance in accordance with conditions of sale, which will be known at time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the auctioneer or to

MUNION & ALLAN, Vendors, Solicitors.

Dated at Winnipeg the 29th day of March 1893.

THE UXBRIDGE

Piano & Organ Company

have two of the best equipped factories in the Dominion.

They have a new six octave Organ in piano case, without stops, \$100. This Organ has been manufactured in this country, the orders come in faster than they can be filled.

Their Pianos are manufactured by a man of life long experience from Boston, Mass.

In Toronto, where competition is keen, their pianos have been the winners in every contest. Every instrument warranted five years. See

CHAS. MAYWOOD, agent Brandon

or write to the Company, Uxbridge, Ont.

WANTED!

for Christmas Presents

Buy from us and Save Money.

J. A. MONTGOMERY

9TH ST., BRANDON, MAN.

We are

HEADQUARTERS

for Christmas Presents

Buy from us and Save Money.

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PROVINCIAL and TERRITORIAL

G. H. Gilpin is now running the Hamota Hotel.

A. Christie is now the proprietor of the Aster House, Strathclair.

The Rev. Mr. Vrooman, of Melita, came near being run over by a C.P.R. train the other day.

The residence of Alex. Stewart, Minnedosa, was destroyed by fire last week, entailing a loss of about \$2,000; partly insured.

Weldwood is noted for fat cattle. Cyrus Farmer sold a fat cow on Wednesday that weighed the scales at 1,620 lbs. and T. McGregor a three-year-old heifer 1,490 lbs., and a steer the same age 1,500 lbs.

The local government sent out circular yesterday to the different school districts in the province notifying the trustees of the decrease in the school grant for the year from \$150 to \$130.—Winnipeg Free Press.

J. W. Sapwell, of Gainsboro, N.W.T., committed suicide on the night of April 1. Depression over business appears to have been the cause. Sapwell came from Beauvoir here and formerly worked for W. D. Patterson & Co., of Winnipeg.

A contingent of the Salvation Army from Morden was in town this week to make arrangements for commencing operations here. It is quite likely that a branch of the Army will be established at Manitou in the course of a few weeks.

The provincial department of education has fixed dates for holding teachers' institutes throughout the province during the coming summer. Those on the line of the M. & N.W. will be as follows: Minnedosa, May 18-22, and Birtle, May 25.

Minnedosa Tribune.—The dwelling house and granary of Mr. Herb Smith was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The loss is estimated at about \$2,600. A series of misfortunes have pursued this family and much sympathy is felt for Mr. Smith and wife.

Wm. and J. G. Green, of Toronto, Ont., have commenced to build a 75 barrel mill at Steinbach, Man., for Reimer, Barkman & Co. John Olipsett, one of their leading millwrights, has a large gang of men at work on the building which will be completed about the 1st May.

The annual meeting of the Pendemic Conservative Association was held in the Virdin town hall last Thursday week, when Mr. J. J. Justin was elected president and Mr. J. N. McDonald secretary. Mr. J. F. Frame, M.P.P., gave an account of his stewardship during the recent session.

It is reported that Mr. Sam. Rows, of Dry River, has made arrangements for renting Carther's Hotel, at Pilot Mound and will take possession about the 1st of June. Mr. Rows is one of the pioneers of the Red Lake district, and formerly carried on a business as an Hotel keeper at the old mound.

At a meeting of the ratepayers of Oak River municipality the question of increasing the offer of municipal assistance for grist mill and elevator in connection was discussed. The elevators were in favour of raising the bonus to \$8,000 or \$10,000 as no offer to accept the \$5,000 was received.

Mr. Pat Gallagher, of Winnipeg, on Wednesday, shipped the first car of fat stock this season from this district. It consisted of twenty two head, purchased in Welland, from Moers, S. McGregor, Geo. R. Black, C. Turner, Aklehead Bros., S. Arbutnall, George Wells, A. Linton, A. Lyons and T. McLean. The cattle were young but in good condition and averaged \$48 per head or \$1,057 for the carload.

If reports are true, there will be quite a building boom in Carberry this summer. We are informed that A. W. Dalton has already the plan for a large brick block on Main Street south of the postoffice, while directly opposite C. W. McLean, W. J. Snale and James Kines propose building brick stores and Frank Barnard expects to erect a large store next to Bay's blacksmith shop. In the residential portion, John Stinson, Alex. McFarlane and Thomas Oliver are already making preparations to build large residences.

FARMERS' MEETING.

A farmers' meeting took place after the close of the Institute meeting, to discuss what action should be taken in regard to what was adopted by the government, in the matter of tariff reform, and the small amount of satisfaction afforded the farmers.

Mr. Dean was appointed chairman and Mr. Hewgill secretary.

Mr. Dean called the meeting to order and stated that up to the present no代表 had been met out to the farmers. He hoped a resolution would be passed condemning this policy.

Rev. Mr. Roddick.—Said he was disappointed in the action of the government; the Premier had made promises Toronto, which have not been fulfilled, and so did the Hon. Mr. Foster. We are the promise that at the next session general revision of the tariff will be made. I think that it is only right that we should continue and press our petition. The press have taken up our case in Toronto, and the Emperor of the Empire has taken a stand in variance to our position.

J. E. Smith. We called a meeting of farmers here some time ago. We forwarded a petition to Ottawa and received justice up to the present. It is time we let the people at Ottawa know what we intend to have some justice伸張 to us. I hope a strong resolution will be forwarded on this subject. Mr. Davis. Was in sympathy with the farmers' mass meetings. He goes to continue on the same lines to organize meetings during the campaign. By doing so they would be known and the government would be forced to listen to their views.

Mr. J. E. Smith, seconded by Mr. Foster. That this meeting expresses dissatisfaction at the measure proposed to be tariff during the present session, and would hereby reiterate its determination to adhere to the principles of a former mass meeting unless a sufficient amount of relief is granted. And that this meeting record its hearty support of the government.

Approval of the able and independent stand of Messrs. Dalton McCarthy and others in advocating relief from these burdens that press so severely upon the agricultural classes of the Dominion, and retard the progress of Manitoba.—Carried.

Mr. Percival.—Since our mass meeting the House has met and a promise has been made of a thorough revision of the tariff next session. I for one believe this. Then you call on men like Dalton McCarthy, a man who says he left his party because they did not consult him in the formation of their ministry.

Mr. Roddick said Dalton McCarthy had not left his party, he is as firm a Conservative as any man.

Mr. Middleton asked if any answer had been sent to the resolution and petition. Mr. Doran said they had been sent to Mr. Davis as he had taken a stand in favor of the farmers, since then he had deserved them.

Mr. Cliffe said the great object was to be prepared, and if the government met the views of the farmers there was no harm done. If they would not meet them by preparation you could enforce them.

Mr. Nichol said he was in perfect sympathy with the resolutions of the mass meeting. I have worked as an implement agent; I always thought then that we had too much tariff. I am also in favour of the resolutions passed here to-day. My opinion is that the nearer we get to Free Trade the better. If we cannot succeed as farmers then the whole of this country must go to the wall, as four-fifths of the population are farmers.

Mr. Postlewaite: Was in sympathy with the last meeting and the resolutions then sent down to Ottawa, and he was disappointed at no results. The Patrons of Industry have bound themselves to a platform, which will have in the future, farmers as representatives of farmers.

Mr. Hanna said he thought we should follow out our platform, and he quite agreed with the motion. He was for pressing the government, by every means in the power of the farming community.

Mr. D. F. Wilson said that the government had paid no attention to the petition. He thought the way to effect the government was the ballot.

The resolution was then put and carried, one dissenting. It was decided to send a copy to the Hon. T. M. Daly and to Mr. McCarthy. The following resolution was then put:

Roddick: Resolved: That a committee be appointed consisting of Messrs. Hanna, Postlewaite, Reid, S. C. Duran, J. Leach, Keeler, Roddick, J. E. Smith, Middleton and Wilson, with power to add to their numbers, in order to advance the subject of tariff reform in any constituency manner.—Carried.

It was left to the committee to call a meeting at some early date. The meeting then adjourned.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

A serious accident occurred on the C. P. R. on Thursday last, at Seabird Bluff, about 70 miles from Vancouver. The train, which was a special work train, left Vancouver Wednesday night. Conductor Aitken in charge. A mud slide had occurred, carrying the track out of place. When the train reached the spot the engine and some of the cars immediately jumped the track, and rolled over into the Fraser river, twenty feet below.

The engineer, fireman and a brakeman all went over in the engine, and Whyte and Pushie were never seen again. Brakenor Farrington succeeded in extricating himself from the debris and climbed on top of the tender, which was not under water and was then rescued. His hands and body were badly cut and bruised. The company have searched diligently for the bodies of the two men killed, but so far without success. Whyte came from Winnipeg. Pushie was a native of Antigonish, N.S.

The Family Medicine.

Trent Lake, Ont., Jan. 2, 1890. W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville.

Dear Sir: For a number of years I have used and sold your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." I consider them the very best for "Family Use," and all my customers speak highly of them.

Yours truly,
R. L. Lassen

Free Trip to Chicago.

Send me your name and address and the letters to say how many words as you can by using the letters as many times as you wish, either backwards or forwards, but not use the same letter more than once, and not more than once than it appears in "World's Fair."

It is said SEVENTY FIVE small English words can be spelled correctly from the ten letters—Wad, was, war, who, etc. If you are good at wordmaking you can receive a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and return home in time to attend the annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society.

To the first person sending twenty words will be given a FREE TRIP to the World's Fair and a return in time to attend the annual meeting of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society.

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**CHILBLAINS
FROST BITE
and all ACHESS &
PAINS relieved at
once by Perry Davis'**

PAIN KILLER
also Coughs - Colds -
Sore Throat -
Diphtheria -
Rheumatism,
and Neuralgia
"ask for the New,"
BIG 25¢ BOTTLE

**IF YOU WANT
TO TRAVEL**



through life by the rough stages of coughs, colds and consumption, be careless of yourself during the damp, cold weather and **DON'T use**

Allen's Lung Balsam

for that nasty cough of yours. But if you'd like to live to a green old age in health, and consequently in happiness, use

Allen's Lung Balsam

as a preventive and cure of all Threat and Lung diseases.

- PRICES -
25c, 50c & \$1.00 Per Bottle.

Old Chum
(CUT PLUG.)

OLD CHUM
(PLUG.)

No other brand of Tobacco has ever enjoyed such an immense sale and popularity in the same period as this brand of Cut Plug and Plug Tobacco.

Oldest Cut Tobaccos manufactured in Canada.

Ritchie
MONTREAL.

Cut Plug, 25¢
10 Plug,

CANVASSER

Salary and expenses weekly from start. Life insurance to local part-time agents. Permanent position. Good chance for advancement. Large growers of nursery stock in Canada, and only growers in the United States. Clean, healthy stock. Turned over to the best investment guarantee. No annual audit or inspection required. No orders. No competition. No expenses. No capital required. Any amount of money can be earned \$25 per month and upwards. Details and full information of previous failures in this or other lines. We can furnish you with free literature for particularities. BROWN BROS. CO., Continental Nurseries. This house is reliable.

FASHIONS IN NEW YORK

LATEST HINTS FROM THE METROPOLIS.

A Pretty Silk Bodice Suitable For Home Wear—White Flannel Neglige Dresses—A Cape For Use Indoors—A Smart Spring Coat—A Visiting Toilet.

(Copyright.)

NOW YORK (SPECIAL).

SOMETIMES the bolero jacket comes together at the top in front, and is cut sharply away from the fastening. The merest apology for a garment beneath makes the effect of a pretty bodice. A chemise-like little slip, made very full, and cut square at the neck so that it shows chemise-sette like above the fastening of the bolero, will do very well. At the waist it can be wrapped tight in a bodice belt that comes up to where the bolero ends, and, of course, there are great sleeves. No one could want a prettier dress. The suggestion of black and white need not be followed, brown and cream will do, or a bright green one is a safe investment, if you have a white and black dress or so and, perhaps, a light blue with a green figure. A dull rose color lined with pale gold and embroidered with gold would be a beauty. Some of them have a heavy frill of lace sewn in the top of each armhole, and when the bolero is in place this lace, of course, augments the puff of the sleeve beneath. The lapel collar may be a full ruffle instead, indeed a thousand variations may be rung on the pretty fashion, and the dainty thing made for all that of some odd end of silk or velvet that you have had at hand, goodness knows how long, because there was not enough of it to make use of.

My initial illustration shows a very pretty bodice of black silk suitable for home wear. It is arranged with yoke and cuffs



WHITE FLANNEL NEGLINE.

of pink silk, closely covered with black guipure lace. The bodice is quite full, and can be worn with a wide or narrow black silk band. I have next sketched a lovely negligee of white flannel trimmed with lace. The back is very full, and at the waist is laid a broad band in the middle, and one on each side, with a belt of folded silk, running through. Above the waistline and the belt there are box pleats, which are sewed to a square yoke. In the skirt the flannel falls in graceful folds and in front is gathered around the neck, the side fronts being of the whole width of the goods. It has broad revers edged with lace and is hooked down the middle. The broad sailor collar is trimmed with a bias fold of white silk and the gown is left open at the neck to display the throat.

Another negligee dress is shown, accompanied, as a safeguard against chilly rooms, by a pleated cape, about three-quarters length. The cape is edged with a ruffie of Valenciennes lace. A few gathers are run through the top to form a yoke and the collar is sewed on with ornate hemstitching. The skirt is of the same material with three rows of lace and embroidery. At the wrist and neck there are bows of green broche ribbon.

Don't desert the pretty Japanese fashions for house gowns. The great soft wrap-like things that are held together by the belt, are cool and soft, and warm and light. You can buy them here at almost any Japanese store they will bring them out if you



A CAPE FOR INDOORS.

insist, and if you can only find a store where a little Japanese woman serves, you may be able to coax her to make you one. Bare it of the soft grey blue crepe that only the Japs know how to produce, and wear a great figured belt of black all full of gold threads, and under it have the other gown of red crepe that shows at the sleeves and throat and about the feet. This carpet garment beneath is often a wicked and heathen fake, and is only a sort of puffing of the scarlet crepe stuffed with down or cotton. Of course, you must have black hair and know how to pose yourself over a screen.

Turning from house wear to outdoor garments, I present a promenade coat of

velvet. This elegant model has a vest or velvet trimmed with sable or mink fur. The latter continues around the collar and then down the inside of the coat, finishing in a point at the bottom. The coat is heavily embroidered with black silk and jet, which ornamentation continues down the front and ends in a point at about the centre of the back. The lower part is a very tall and graceful plastron at the back. The coat is edged down the sides with lace and the overlapping side of the vest is trimmed in the same way. The sleeves are trimmed with fur and the muff is a dainty concoction of velvet and lace. With it is worn a round hat of brown velvet.



A SPRING COAT.

The hat is dented in three places in the back and a little at each side. The edge of the brim is trimmed with a gathered ruffle of silk lace which is left pendant. In front there is a buckle of artificial stones placed on top of a black satin belt. Another bow of black satin ribbon and three ostrich tips are placed at one side.

A visiting toilet of rep or bedford cord having a cape of chinchilla fur is to be seen in the last picture. The skirt is perfectly plain and is composed of three breathes; one front and two back breathes. The centre seam of the latter is bias. The front is slightly gathered at the top, and the two sides are but a trifle bias where they join the front breath, so little, in fact, as to be hardly noticeable. This is a little over three yards wide at the bottom, but a few inches are laid at the top in the bias. It is lined with satin or silk and is finished with a narrow cord. Nothing is interposed between this and the fabric as the latter is heavy enough and any additional lining would prevent the folds from hanging properly. The lining of the waist is tight-fitting, and the goods is draped over this, being caught only in the shoulders and under arm seams. The front is closed with hooks and eyes and is entirely without folds or pleats. The rich arrangement of changeable gray and green velvet is crossed and sewed into the front seam. A standing collar closes invisibly with hooks and eyes at one side, where the chinchilla cape is also fastened, as the coat can be worn without it, if desired. The cape also has a high standing collar and the shoulder is joined by a trim of green and gray velvet ribbons which form a rosette at the back. The belt around the waist, too, is made of these ribbons. The sleeves are of velvet, have but one seam and are tacked to the lining here and there to form tiny puffs.

Are we going to swallow the 1830 head dresses with the other modes of that period? Or rather are they going to swallow us. Are we willing to turn our back hair into the semblance of a cannon shooting off a sheaf of wheat, or a horn of plenty in a state of eruption? While things shoot out the back, shall we balance matters by an

EFFECT OF THE DRaining.

What a thorough and lasting improvement of rural roads is effected by the judicious use of drainage tiles as may be seen over the state wherever it has been given a fair trial. Just a few illustrations will tell this even better. The road between Aurora and Sugar Grove, a gravel road that had been constructed at considerable expense and had been tinkered repeatedly, was very unsatisfactory for years because of the absence of drainage. There was one stretch of this road particularly which was about as bad as bad could be. It was but a distance of forty rods, including the summit of a hill. The soil, of course, was dry. As best I can tell, the tile was put in on this section of the road, and since then it has been in good condition all the year around, no matter what kind of weather prevails, simply because the drainage is perfect, rendering this stretch perfectly dry all the while.—*Ottawa Herald*.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Here is the Jersey Bulletin's opinion: "There one owns a herd of 20 Jersey cows it will pay him better to buy a hand separator, fit up a dairy house and hire a good butter maker to run his dairy, than it will to send his milk to a creamery, unless he gets cash for it. If a man owns 10 good Jersey cows, and is a good butter maker, it will pay him better to make his own butter than to join a co-operative creamery. If, in addition, he is a good feeder and has business tact enough to make a market for his butter, it will pay him to buy a separator for his 10 cows, and fit up his dairy with a first-class churn and butter press."

RED CURRANTS.

There is money in raising red currants. Last summer a New York farmer sold 16,000 pounds of red Dutch currants to a canning firm at wholesale at five cents a pound where they grew. He realized \$800, or \$100 a ton.

The collector of customs at Victoria has received a dispatch from Ottawa regarding the protective seal zone, to the effect that no information could be given until the limits have been fixed, and that it is not prudent to go nearer than the points already stated.

MUNRO & CO.

DEVICE FOR LIFTING BEEVES

Or Other Animals When Butchering—How It Operates.

Our illustration represents an apparatus which makes the skinning and dressing of beef from the farm a comparatively easy matter. In the first place a stout pole is driven into the ground, and the other end of a stout pole is fastened together two 4x4 inch scantlings or other similar timbers by means of a rope or stay chain and spreading apart at the bottom. To the pole or cross piece attach two strong ropes long enough to reach the ground. Tie



LIFTING BEEVES.

to the ends of these ropes a 3x3 inch oak or other hard wood scantling 4 feet long with two pins inserted in either end at right angles to each other. About eight inches from each end of this square timber place one end of a stout pole. Rest the other end on a fork formed by fastening together two 4x4 inch scantlings or other similar timbers by means of a rope or stay chain and spreading apart at the bottom. To the pole or cross piece attach two strong ropes long enough to reach the ground.

Two men, one at each end of the gambles, can easily lift the carcass, either raising it off the ground at once or a short distance at a time. It can be secured at any height by means of the rope A, which is arranged with a series of loops. These are slipped over the turning pins or handles and thus prevent unwinding. As the skinning proceeds the men will have to stand on barrels or some other elevation to enable them to swing the carcass clear of the ground. This apparatus can be used for lifting hogs, sheep, etc., but need not be made so strong nor so tall. The while the carcass is suspended over the turning pins or handles, the men will have to stand on barrels or some other elevation to enable them to swing the carcass clear of the ground. This apparatus can be used for lifting hogs, sheep, etc., but need not be made so strong nor so tall. 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NEWS TOPICS OF A WEEK AGAINST THE SUFFRAGE.

IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FEW WORDS
FOR BUSY READERS.

Record of the Busy World's Happenings
Carefully Compiled and Put into Handy
Shape for the Readers of Our Paper.

SUICIDES.

George Welsh, of Banquet, suicided recently by hanging himself. Sickness and financial difficulties are said to have been the cause.

James Fitzgerald, a well-to-do retired citizen of St. Catharines, disappeared two weeks ago and it is feared he went to the falls and committed suicide by jumping into Niagara river.

MUNICIPAL.

The city council of Brantford, Ont., has decided to endorse the Dominion alliance petition asking the Ontario Legislature to name a day for voting on prohibition.

The town clerk of Port Arthur has issued a proclamation that all party nominations will be held on April 4th and the election April 11th. So far there are only the two old candidates in the field.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone dined a few evenings ago with Henry White, secretary of the United States delegation.

The late U. S. secretary Blaine's family will remove in the spring from the historic old house on Lafayette square, N. Y., and go to Europe for some time. The greater portion of the time they will be absent will be spent in London, Eng.

RELIGIOUS.

Father B. W. Ahle, recently pastor of St. Henry's church, Bayview N. J., who was suspended from priestly offices by Monsignor Satullo, the papal delegate for the part he took in the Kilkenny Wiggin controversy, is about to take his case to Rome over the head of Monsignor Satullo on a plea of re-statement.

Father O'Leary attempted recently to shoot Bishop Mohr at Denver, Col. The alteration took place in the residence of the Bishop, and that gentleman raised such an outcry that the priests hurried in and disarmed the enraged priest. The quarrel arose over the Bishop's refusal to reimburse the priest's sister to the amount of \$3,000 for money advanced to build a schoolhouse in Leadville.

CASUALTIES.

Solomon Quick, a well to do farmer of Merton, Ont., was kicked in the head a few days ago and fatally injured.

A four year old boy named Gooderich was run over by a Queen street trolley electric car in Toronto a few days since and fatally injured.

Donald McLean, a prominent farmer near Martintown, Ont., was thrown from his sleigh, recently, by his horses taking a fall, and fatally injured.

A man thought to be P. Toban, formerly of St. Mary's, but lately employed as foreman in the Theedford flour mill, was killed by a train near Parkhill, Ont., a few days ago.

Wallace Steeves, a prosperous farmer of Coverdale, N. B., was found dead under a tree in the woods with his head crushed. It is supposed that he fell from a tree.

THE DEAD.

Jas. Allen, one of the earliest to settle in Roxboro township, Ont., is dead, aged 70.

Hon. Matthew P. Deady, U. S. district judge for Oregon, is dead, after an illness of two weeks.

S. McKeen, bridge inspector for the intercolonial railway, died suddenly recently at Moncton, N. B. He was aged 59.

Mrs. P. D. Aylesworth, of North Dorchester, Ont., and who was one of the first to settle in that township, is dead.

Mr. A. McCormick, of Valleyfield, Que., is dead, at the age of 80. The deceased was the father of A. J. McCormick, of Portage la Prairie.

John Cassis, son of John Cassis, of Shaw, Cassis & Co., leather merchants of Montreal, is dead, aged 29. He was widely known and a popular man.

Intelligence has been received of the death, in London, of Samuel Benjamin, formerly a resident of Montreal. The deceased was a member of the firm of Benjamin Bros., so well known by the older generation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If the tongue could kill, not many would live to old age.

Senator Boutin writes to the press stating that he has returned his annual pass from the C. P. R.

A movement is on foot to combine the principal woolen mills of the Dominion for the fashioning of the cotton combine.

A Brazilian monkey at the Museum, has broken the Canadian record, given birth to an offspring.

ness at Sohomer park, Montreal, birth to two cubs. These are both of the kind on the continent.

grove, laborer, who had been avily for some time past, was in a hotel shed at Almonte,

eman, and old and well-to-f Chatwonth, Ont., tried to but was discovered in time, ne tired of life.

has been received by B. f. Owen Sound, that through an uncle in England, he and residing in Toronto, become .000.

Martha Johnson, husband Baltimore, quarreled frequently both were provided, and a duel at short st. They fired at each other charge was exhausted, injured.

S. Heron and G. W. Robin- i from their trip to the 1 Tuesday. Mr. Heron re- tie game have about 40,000 ind. and are getting along nicely, the Pincher Creek district ne and do not seem to have v much from the severe bridge News.

with the minor duties of the home. The great Hammerton, when reading a noble volume, would say "Now, the only creature I envy is he who is reading a better book than I" and the only position to be envied by woman is one higher, nobler, finer than her own, and that she cannot find though she search the broad universe over for a million years. What, then, ask Madame Speaker, drove the greatest and most popular leader of her generation, when asked what would restore it, "Give me back the mother of my country." What must sooner or later, sap the very heart-blood of the great American nation? In both cases, contempt of motherhood and neglect of home. There are entire streets in the residential part of beautiful Detroit where little children are made conspicuous by their absence; upon some of the most fashionable residences in Chicago we read, underneath the advertisement "To Let," "No children allowed." I repeat that unless this false sentiment be stamped out, that mighty nation is doomed.

Third. Because of results. (a) In public. Here again are we led back to the argument of the lower strata of womanhood. We must not forget that to extend the franchise to women would not merely permit a few well-educated, self-respecting, self-controlled ladies to quietly record their predictions for Liberalism or Conservatism, but it would let in the far wider flood of the uneducated, the unrestrained, the irrational, the emotional, those who know nothing and imagine all things. Further, Madame Speaker, if it would let in the drunken woman, in her madamed, yellowness, frenzied condition, even maturity, it would include that class of society-leper, caled the prostitute. The presence of these last named classes, and in the natural sequence of events the polling booth would be the favorite rendezvous for each, would madden already excited men and the booth would become a pandemonium, yea, verily, a hell upon earth. Again I ask, what about the grim "blood tax" which man must pay and woman cannot? Its all mere moonshine to say that when woman has the privilege of voting there will be no war. The overwhelming majority of the woman's vote would always be on the side of peace. That is to fear a false assumption. What has been, will be again. The Parisian woman of the Revolution will be repeated wherever analogous conditions exist. Are there not, Madame Speaker, scores of women to be found among the Nilometerists and socialist, something whale-colored and bloodshot? Alas, too many. Some of the most terrible wars which have ever convulsed Europe have been brought about by the instrumentality of woman, and human nature is not changed. The spirit which made martyrs of weak girls, which turned honest women into the yelling violes of that blood-stained saturnalia of '92 still exists, awaiting only the circumstance to spring into action once more.

(b) Because of results in private. We live by our ideals. One by one they may fall from the throne upon which we have placed them, and be lost to us in the dust of disappointment. Still the race goes on cherishing its ideals without which life would indeed become too hard and sordid for us all. The most beautiful of these ideals is the home. Home means rest, peace and love. Here the darker passions, which the contests of life arouse, are shut out. This is the symbol of the home in the "better country," our last home. But where, I ask, will be the peace of home if man, like a troubadour, is torn by the troubled seas of political life? We are taught in Holy Writ "a house divided against itself cannot stand," and the home must crumble to the earth when husband and wife are politically divided—one Conservative, the other Reform. The very position of husband and wife forbid such a division. The sexes are reciprocal, not identical; neither perfect without the other. Such antagonism is breathed in the sentiments of a woman, who expressed herself in this wise not long since. She declared she never could die happy until she had seen engraved upon the tombstone of some man, "John Smith, relict of the late Mary Smith." Such a disunion would nullify forever the sacred bond of "they twain shall be one." The dove of peace would take its everlasting flight to be replaced by the black owl of dissension and discord, while a reign of terror would commence which would wreck the home and consequently the country, for is not the home the foundation of the country. For woman to enter the political contest would be indeed fatal for the welfare of mother, wife, sister—making her discontented with the quiet seclusion of her domestic life. Doubtless there are few women possessed of brain and energy who have not at times felt a great, nay intense longing for a freer hand in the race of life, as the distant roar of the breakers of infinite strife upon her ear, as she realizes that upon the bosom of those mighty billows some who are nearest her heart are being borne from her side downward to the awful abyss of ruin, none but God knows how her heart yearns to go forth and help stem the awful flood, but who will dare say that, in the quiet of the home-rest, with much patience, tenderness and love, she is not doing more to stay that awful flood than many of those whose hands are more free and strong. I repeat, Madame Speaker, that public life leads woman to look upon the home life as narrow and monotonous. A discontented mother in a home will rear a discontented family, and she who was placed here to make the world gild, brighter, happier, will carry with her, instead gloom, shadow and discontent. The trouble which this political right, if extended, would bring into the home is as certain as to-morrow's sunrise, and those who refuse to see it of the race of the wilfully blind, or of that smaller set of the spirit which desires extreme facility for divorce, that curse of curses. Oh, may its grim shadow never darken our blessed Canadian home-life.

Second. Because she is preoccupied, or in other words, she has something else to do. In the beginning the All-wise One made them a separate creation, "Male and female made He them" giving to each a distinct sphere to fill, a different part to accomplish in this great working world. Woman's sphere is distinctly the home and as truly as she attempts to fill other than that it is to her own detriment and that of the race. Not being possessed of Omnipotence she cannot fill two places at once (though some of our friends do insist on calling us divine) and still always object to being called an angel, Madame Speaker, because I've a presentation, the one and no one, and further, that I never shall be one! Woman has only so much strength, nerve and brain and just so much of these as she gives to public affairs, just so much does she take from her own life and the lives of those dependent upon her, and who give up a positive good for a most uncertain one? We have some sad examples of this in our fair home land-to-day. Alas, that I should be compelled to acknowledge it, where mothers are too busy with public affairs to be troubled

with the minor duties of the home. The great Hammerton, when reading a noble volume, would say "Now, the only creature I envy is he who is reading a better book than I" and the only position to be envied by woman is one higher, nobler, finer than her own, and that she cannot find though she search the broad universe over for a million years. What, then, ask Madame Speaker, drove the greatest and most popular leader of her generation, when asked what would restore it, "Give me back the mother of my country."

(d) Such a demand, Madame Speaker, I deem highly inconsistent. Women do not wish to frame and enact our laws." Yet most glaringly inconsistent does she, as the hymnwriter, promises to love, honor and obey those self-same men. Into the hands of "those men" whom, forestoath, she "cannot trust," she entrusts the keys of her happiness for time, and well nigh eternity. Madame Speaker, I cry a truce to this inconsistency, and say, let no woman dare promise to love, "honor and obey a man whom she cannot trust to do his part in this great world of ours, nobly and well.

Women Who Succeed with Men.

A very remarkable lady, and one who was called in her day, and by competent critics, the most brilliant woman in America, did once to a young girl admiring her dress if you aspire to be a lady, "Men like a jolly woman, but they really love her. They laugh a good deal among themselves, and feminine jesting apparently is considered rather weak diet. Then, too, it is apt to be tinged with satire, and that in itself is terrifying to say the least. Yet its antithesis—faint finding, querulousness or the milder expression of sorrow—they flee from as from the jaws of death. It requires not a little intellect on the part of woman to know when and how and what to speak, also how to suppress one's knowledge.

To be brief, the woman who is a masculine figure is invariably cheerful in public, keeping her woes for private contemplation; has tact enough to manage a state; cares a great deal more for dress than she pretends; is never monotonous nor slow, although she scrupulously keeps her voice below sharpness or complaint; will not for any consideration speak with a friend; asks a question, "may I repeat a question?" and one that may be difficult to answer, can make others do the talking and exploit themselves, while she serves only as a whipper-in, and last, but far from least that it is the most important of all, cultivates all the sentiment of her companion to the utmost.

This ideal character is not only liked by the other sex, but, what is infinitely more to her credit, she is loved by her own, which is infinitely more to her credit. "For a man to love a woman is of nature, for a woman to love a man is of grace."—Ruth Hall.

President Carnot has elevated the French legation at Washington to the rank of ambassador.

H. Peter, an Oregon butcher, is in jail for gouging out the eyes of twelve sheep while in a rage.

Michael Davitt names Edward Blake as a member of the board of arbitrators to settle the dispute of the Freeman's Journal.

At Westminster Abbey Sunday two Canadian bishops were consecrated—Bishop of Qu'Appelle, and Perrin, of British Columbia.

Visitors—"How does the land lie out this way?" Native—"It ain't the land that lies, sir. It's the land agents."—Washington News.

Foster has informed Boyd that he will spend a month in the west this summer in order to study the tariff question as to its effects on the farmers. He will address meetings at different points.

IT HAS NO EQUAL.
Dear Sirs.—I have used your Haggard's Yellow Oil for many years, and have found it unequalled for burns, scalds, cuts, etc.

Mary A. Collett, Erin, Ont.

Dalton McCarthy, M. P., will be tendered a banquet by Toronto admirers.

BALMORAL BULLETIN.

Sirs.—I had a troublesome cold which nothing would relieve until I tried Haggard's Pectoral Balsam, and I am glad to say that it completely cured me.

Robt. McQuarrie, Balmoral, Man.

A great liberal convention has been announced to be held at Ottawa on June 20th.

REDUCED TO A SCIENCE.
The treatment of disease is now almost reduced to a science. A scientific product of medical skill for the cure of all blood diseases from a common pimple to the worst scrofulous sore which has held popular esteem for years and increases steadily in favor is Burdock Blood Bitters. It cures prove its worth.

Mr. A. J. Bannerman has sold a lot on Main street with a frontage of 26 feet, at the handsome sum of \$22,000 paid down cash. Good for Winnipeg.

ENDORSED BY ALL LEADERS.
When a remedy is endorsed by ministers, editors, merchants, farmers, and leaders of all classes, making evident that one really has great merit and does what is claimed for it. Such a remedy is Burdock Blood Bitters. Its wonderful success as a cure for dyspepsia, bad blood, etc., is well known to old and young.

A man named Granville, at Calgary, has had his feet badly frozen.

NOT A PARASITE.
A feature worth noticing in regard to Burdock Blood Bitters is that it does not contain one particle of pole-monster. It cures and cures quickly without the use of any injurious ingredients. R. B. B. is a purely vegetable specific for dyspepsia, constipation, bad blood, headache, biliousness and all diseases of the stomach, liver, bowels and blood.

Taking one's life in one's hands is not to be compared with taking her in one's arms.—Philadelphia Times.

WHEN IN DESPAIR.
When in despair of being cured of lung troubles there is still hope if used in Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. This medicine cures even after all others have failed, and no one suffering from coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness, etc., need despair of cure while Norway Pine Syrup is obtainable.

KIRKPATRICK & COOKSON,
(Established 1860)
MONTREAL.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Advances made on consignments of WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, etc., for sale in Montreal or the various British Markets.

PIANOS

Evan Bros and Hoerr Pianos.

Unparallel Doherty Organs.

Big bargains and easy terms.
Send for particulars and price list.
Wholesale and retail.

O. E. MARCY, WINNIPEG
228 KING ST.



This is not the Class

Which uses ROYAL CROWN SOAP.
This wider and more delicate always
turns a Sets Royal Crown Soap
Wrappers to Royal Crown Soap Company,
Winipeg, and get a beautiful picture, 28
28 inches. Sent free by mail.

BURDOCK

Regulates the Stomach,
Liver and Bowels, unlocks
the Secretions, Purifies the
Blood and removes all Impurities
from a Pimple to the worst Scrofulous Sore.

BLOOD

—CURES—
DYSPSEPSIA. BILIOUSNESS.
CONSTIPATION. HEADACHE.
SALT RHEUM. SCROFULA.
HEART BURN. SOURSTOMACH.
DIZZINESS. DROPSY.
RHEUMATISM. SKIN DISEASES.

BITTERS

RUPTURED PERSONS—
real fine-class tissue, write to C. DORENSK
227 St. Paul Avenue, Toronto. He makes all kinds
and has the only instrument that will stop
ruptures of all kinds and all circumstances and
operations of the body. Every cut guaranteed. The
leading house for trusses, bandages, instruments
and electro-medical appliances. Mention this pa-

per.

EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Largest Insurance Company in
the World.

Annual Income Over 42 Millions.
Insurance in Force Over 350 Millions.

New Insurance, 1892, Over 20 Millions.

For rates apply to the nearest local agent, or to
A. H. CORLETT, District Manager,
15 McIntire Block, Winnipeg.

DR. WOOD'S

Norway Pine
Syrup.

Rich in the lung-warming virtues of the Pine
combined with the soothing and expectorant
properties of other precious herbs and barks.

A PERFECT CURE FOR
COUGHS AND COLDS

Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat,
Croup and all THROAT, BRONCHIAL and
LUNG DISEASES. Obstructive coughs which
fail to respond to all other remedies yield promptly to this
pleasant syrupy syrup.

PRICE \$5.00 AND \$10.00 PER BOTTLE.
SOLO BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GOING TO THE MARKET.

H. F. PRICE, Agent.

153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SELL EMPIRE TOBACCO
CO.'S GOODS.

ASK FOR THEM
USE THEM
RECOMMEND THEM

H. F. PRICE, Agent.

153 Lombard St., WINNIPEG.

GRANBY RUBBERS.

Honestly Made.

Beautifully Finished.

Perfect Fit.

GRANBY RUBBERS

WEAR LIKE IRON.

AGENTS AT ALL
LEADING POINTS

SETTLERS' OUTFITS

A SPECIALTY.

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.
FARM IMPLEMENTS.

MARKET SQ. WINNIPEG, MAN.

—THE—

LOCAL NEWS.

Mr. Geo. Bowden returned last week from his trip to Estevan.

The local Knights of Pythias will hold a meeting at home some time this month.

The Hon. Senator Kirchhoff returned to the city on Tuesday evening last.

The pamphlets on the Goethertburg system have been distributed around the town.

Mr. N. J. Halpin has purchased the residence of Mr. G. V. Eraser, on Rosser avenue.

The contract for the repairs of the city hall have been let to Mr. Baumann, the price \$119.00.

Mr. W. Fallis, one of Souris' most substantial men, was a caller at the Mail office last week.

Every Sunday during the year services will be held every Wednesday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

Mr. Thomas Green and his daughter returned to the city last week from their trip to the old country.

Dr. McDermid's daughter, Miss Flossie, we regret to say is still seriously ill from an attack of typhoid fever.

It is generally understood that "Billy" Wilson is going to buy that grey horse in the window of Adams Bros. for the 13th of July.

Mr. and Mrs. Jukes, of the Imperial Band have removed from their house on 9th street, to the Hon. T. M. Daly's residence.

Mr. W. L. Orte, of the land office was called away last Thursday to Lindsay, Ont., on account of the serious illness of his mother.

Mr. F. T. Cope, this city, has shipped a lot of brick to Wainman to replace the buildings destroyed by fire there a few weeks ago.

Judge Walder left last week on his northern circuit of county courts, he presided over the county court at Minnedosa last Monday.

This evening there will be held at the Workmen's Hall, Syndicate Block, Rosser Avenue, a social reception all are requested to attend.

High Heating Powers are possessed by Victoria Carbolic Salve. The best remedy for Cuts, Burns, Sores and Wounds.

The Lodge of Sons of England, this city is now in a most prosperous condition. They purpose celebrating St. George's day in right royal style.

Itch on human and horses, and all animals cured in thirty minutes by Woodfarm's Sanitary Lotion. This never fails. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 3msf

Mr. T. Green has returned from the old sod, where he spent most of the winter. Though things are cosy there, he finds much attention directed hitherwards.

It has been decided, at a meeting held last week, of the congregation of the Methodist church, to build an addition, as at present the want of room is grievously felt.

With commendable energy Mr. T. Beaulieu has commenced the foundation of a new hotel, to be erected on the site of the one burned down. He intends to put up an imposing structure.

There are at present in the stable of Mr. W. H. Greer a carload of general purpose horses which he had recently brought up from Ontario. We understand that the prices are made to suit the times.

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, that Mr. W. H. Holtzman, insurance agent of this city, who with Mrs. Holzman have been spending the winter there, intend returning to the first of May.

Mr. Gao Woods has, we are glad to say, determined to make his home in Brandon. The pleasant proprietor of the Macdonald store in Macdonald's block having purchased the residence of J. M. Robinson on 13th street.

The Easter Sunday floral decorations at St. Matthew's church were exceedingly pretty. A large number of them were most kindly sent from Winnipeg. The congregation were disappointed at the non-arrival of their new organ.

Mr. Shorin, who has been to Calgary, returned to the city Saturday. He was present at the council meeting, and after it had adjourned a number of the Aldermen had a private interview with the gentleman in the City Clerk's room.

Our readers will regret to learn that Miss Kyle, second daughter of Mr. J. Kyle, of Elton, on her way home from Pilot Mound a week or so ago, where she had been teaching school, took seriously ill in this city, and is still here under a doctor's care.

The report of Mr. Dickson, City Engineer, re the water power scheme has been read before the committee. It is a more elaborate one and deals with every feature of the project. After reading the report, the scheme appears more feasible than ever.

It is the intention of the trustees of St. Matthew's Church to make an addition to the building almost immediately. At present the church is totally inadequate to its requirements. On Easter Sunday fully a hundred persons were turned away for want of room.

Mr. R. Hunter, Roseland, is always sound on the chicken business. Last year he had a brood hatched out on the 26th of March, and this year he has them on the 26th. He is very anxious to know if our good friend Greenway could not be induced to purchase the brood for sale show in Chicago.

It is stated in a despatch from Montreal, April 3rd, that Mr. Sandison is returning here.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blisters from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stiffness, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 83m

We regret to learn that Messrs. D'Aoust & McMillan, merchants, Oak Lake, were unable to arrange with their creditors for the resumption of their business in that town. This is one of the lessons of too much credit, as the firm commanding had considerable means, and always bears an excellent reputation. The stock has been bought by Mr. J. A. Ovaz, late of Rapid City, a gentleman well versed in general business, an excellent citizen in all that the word implies, wherever he locates.

RHEUMATISM CURED IN A DAY.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia radically cures in one to three days. Its action upon the system is remarkable and mysterious. It removes at once the cause and the disease immediately disappears. The first dose greatly benefits. 75c. Warranted by N. J. Halpin, druggist. 2m8

The Uxbridge Pianos have already attained the highest rank. The story of the Pianos is common, we are, already ancient history, and the constant changes in construction, would seem to have left nothing to add, but the instruments turned out by this company show that there are important improvements being made which will be appreciated by all lovers of music, especially by musical families with a home orchestra. The more important construction of the interior contains now applications of scientific principles which add decided advantage in the upright piano. In tone and harmony, in purity and brilliancy, it reaches the highest order of excellence. Toronto Globe.

The Academy gave its third annual entertainment on Friday evening last, which was a most enjoyable and successful affair. Fully two hundred and fifty persons were present. The rooms were all handsomely decorated, and one of the features of the decoration were the paintings and drawings done by Miss Sinclair's pupils. The majority of the drawings deserved great praise and reflect credit on both pupil and teacher. Mr. and Mrs. McKee, and the reception committee were most pleasant and cordial to their numerous guests, and their supper showed that their hospitality was not less than their cordiality. Want of space will not allow us to give a longer description of this successful and enjoyable entertainment.

A. O. U. W. AT HOME.

The "At Home" given by the A. O. U. W., on Friday night last was a great success. Some three hundred people were present. Vocal and instrumental music was one of the features of the meeting, and some of Brandon's best performers were present. One of the features of the evening was the dancing of Miss Somerville. Owing to our want of room we are unable to give the space required for this pleasant evening.

The following is the programme:—

S. C. Drury, chairman; Rev. Mason, address; Loghead and Peacock, mouth organ solo; J. R. Foster, song; Mr. Irwin, recitation; Mrs. S. H. Bower, song; Edna Somerville, Highland fling; Mrs. Cliffs, song; intermission; for lunch; Loghead and Peacock, mouth organ solo; Master and Miss Richards, duett; address by the chairman.

Special thanks is due to Mr. J. T. Somerville for his energetic and indefatigable manner in trying to make everyone happy and comfortable.

There are at present in the stable of Mr. W. H. Greer a carload of general purpose horses which he had recently brought up from Ontario. We understand that the prices are made to suit the times.

Word has been received from Los Angeles, California, that Mr. W. H. Holtzman, insurance agent of this city, who with Mrs. Holzman have been spending the winter there, intend returning to the first of May.

Mr. Gao Woods has, we are glad to say, determined to make his home in Brandon. The pleasant proprietor of the Macdonald store in Macdonald's block having purchased the residence of J. M. Robinson on 13th street.

The Easter Sunday floral decorations at St. Matthew's church were exceedingly pretty. A large number of them were most kindly sent from Winnipeg. The congregation were disappointed at the non-arrival of their new organ.

Mr. Shorin, who has been to Calgary, returned to the city Saturday. He was present at the council meeting, and after it had adjourned a number of the Aldermen had a private interview with the gentleman in the City Clerk's room.

Our readers will regret to learn that Miss Kyle, second daughter of Mr. J. Kyle, of Elton, on her way home from Pilot Mound a week or so ago, where she had been teaching school, took seriously ill in this city, and is still here under a doctor's care.

The report of Mr. Dickson, City Engineer, re the water power scheme has been read before the committee. It is a more elaborate one and deals with every feature of the project. After reading the report, the scheme appears more feasible than ever.

It is the intention of the trustees of St. Matthew's Church to make an addition to the building almost immediately. At present the church is totally inadequate to its requirements. On Easter Sunday fully a hundred persons were turned away for want of room.

Mr. R. Hunter, Roseland, is always sound on the chicken business. Last year he had a brood hatched out on the 26th of March, and this year he has them on the 26th. He is very anxious to know if our good friend Greenway could not be induced to purchase the brood for sale show in Chicago.

English Spain Liniment removes all hard, soft or calloused lumps and blisters from horses, blood spavin, curbs, splints, ring bone, sweeney, stiffness, sprains, sore and swollen throat, coughs, etc. Save \$50 by the use of one bottle. Warranted the most wonderful blemish cure known. Warranted by N. J. Halpin. 83m

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